

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL-MASTER.

Teaching all his Scholars, of what
age soever, the most easy, short, and perfect or-
der of distinct Reading, and true Writing our
English-tongue, that hath ever yet been
known or published by any.

And further also, teacheth a direct course, how any
unskilful person may easily both understand any hard English
words which they shall in Scriptures, Sermons, or else where
hear or read, and also be made able to use the same apply themselves;
and generally whatsoever is necessary to be known for the English
speech, so that he which hath this Book only needeth to buy no
other to make him fit from his Letters to the Grammar-School,
for an Apprentice, or any other private use, so far as concerneth
English. And therefore it is made not only for Children,
though the first Book be mere childish for them, but
also for all other, especially for those that
are ignorant in the Latin Tongue.

In the next Page the School-Master sheweth forth his Table
to the view of all beholders, setting forth some of the
chief Commodities of his Profession.

Devoted for thy sake that wantest any part of this skill, by
Edward Coote, Master of the Free-school
in Saint Edmunds-Bury.

Perused and approved by publick Authority, and now the 43 time
Imprinted: with certain Copies in write by, at the
end of this book, added.

Printed by R. Roberts for the Company of Stationers, 1687.

The School-Master his Profession.

I Profess to teach thee that art utterly ignorant, to read perfectly, to write truly, and with judgment to understand the true reason of our English tongue, with great expedition and pleasure. I will teach thee that art unperfect in either of them, to perfect thy skill in few days with great ease.

I undertake to teach my Scholars, that shall be trained up for any Grammar-school, that they shall never err in writing the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced: which, what ease and benefit it will bring unto School-Masters, they best know. And the same proffer do I make all other, both men and women, that now for want thereof are ashamed to write to their best friends: for which I have heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I assure all School-Masters of the English tongue, that they shall not only teach their Scholars with greater perfection; but also they shall with more ease and profit, and in shorter time, teach an hundred Scholars, than before they could teach forty.

I hope by this plain and short way of teaching, to encourage many to read, that never otherwise would have learned. And so more knowledge will be brought into this Land, and more books bought than otherwise would have been.

I shall ease the poorer sort of much charge they have been at, in maintaining their children long at School.

Strangers that do now blame our tongue of difficulty and uncertainty, shall by me plainly see and understand those things which they have thought hard.

I do teach the first part of Arithmetick, to know or write any number.

By the Practises hereunto adjoined, all Learners shall so frame and tune their voices, as that they shall truly or naturally pronounce any kind of stile, in either Prose or Verse.

By the same practice children shall learn in a Catechisme, the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of virtue and civil behaviour.

I have made a part of a brief Chronology, for practising of reading hard words, wherein thou shalt be much helped for the understanding of the Bible, and other Histories; and a Grammar-Scholar learn to know when his Authors both Greek and Latin, lived; and when the principal Histories in them were done.

I have set down a Table containing and teaching the true writing and understanding of any hard English word borrowed from the Greek, Latin, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plain English word: whereby the Children shall be prepared for the understanding of thou sand of Latin words before they enter the Grammar-School, which also will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou understandest not any word in this Book, not before expounded, seek the Table. If I be generally received, I shall cause one uniform manner of teaching; a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latin tongue, so would it do to all other Languages, if the like were practised.

Finally, I have given thee such Examples of fair writing, whereby in every School all bad hands may be abandoned, that if thou shouldst buy the like of any other (which thou shalt seldom find in England) they alone will cost thee much more money than I ask for my whole Profession.

If thou desirest to be further satisfied, for the performance of these things, read the Preface; where thou shalt also see the reason of some things in the first Book, which thou mightest otherwise dislike.

The Preface for direction to the Reader.

Other men in their Writings (gentle Reader) may justly use such stile as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholar, but I am enforced of necessity to affect that plain rudeness, which may fit the capacity of those persons with whom I have to deal: the learned sort are able to understand my purpose, and to teach the Treatise without further directions. I am now therefore to direct my speech unto the unskilful, which desire to make use of it for their own private benefit, and to such men and women of Trade, as Tailors, Weavers, Shop-keepers, Semsters, and such others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others. Give me leave therefore (I beseech thee) to speak plainly and familiarly unto thee: yet let me intreat thee to give all diligent regard to those things which I shall deliver unto thee: I seek nothing by thee, but thy own pleasure, ease and profit, and the good of thy Scholars: if peradventure for 2 or 3 days at the first it may seem somewhat hard or strange to thee, yet be not discouraged, neither cast it from thee: for if thou take diligent pains in it but 4 days, thou shalt learn very many profitable things that thou never knewest; yea thou shalt learn more of the English tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth; thou shalt teach thy Scholars with better accommodation and profit, than any other (not following this order) teacheth, and thou mayest sit on thy shop-board, at thy Loom, or at thy Needle, and never hinder thy work to hear thy Scholars, after once thou hast made this little book familiar to thee. The practice and order of study, I know is a stranger to thee, yet must thou now be sure that thou pass not over any one word before thou well understand it. If thou canst not find out the meaning and true use of any rule or word, and have none present to help thee: make a mark thereat with thy pen or pin, until thou meetest with thy Minister, or other learned Scholar, of whom thou mayest inquire, and do not think it any discredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other such like things as those of thy condition are usually unacquainted with, rather assure thy self that all wise men will commend thee that desire knowledge, which many reject, but they which refuse to be directed, I know are such as delight in their sottish ignorance, like *Stroggens* Priest, who because he had used his old *Mumpsimus* for those dozen of years, would not leave it for the other new *Sumpsimus*, though it be never so good. Two things generally, you must mark for the use of this book. First, the true understanding of it in the matter. Secondly, the manner of learning of it, if thou be only a Scholar, then the order of teaching it, if thou be also a Teacher. And for the first, Where I profess to teach with far more ease and pleasure to the Learner, and therefore with greater speed than others, understand the reason. Thou hast but two principal things to learn; to spell truly any word of one syllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the first, I have disposed syllables so in the first Book, however at the first sight they may seem common, so as thou canst meet none, but either thou hast it there set down, or at least so many like, both for the beginning and ending, as that none can be pronounced unto thee, that thou shalt not be skilful in. And I have begun with the easiest, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they, first learn'd, all other might follow with

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with very little labour. These syllables known (because all words be they never so long or hard, be made of them) thou hast nothing to learn, but to divide them; for which I have laid down for easy and certain Rules (believe me that have tried) as thou shalt never err in any hard word. I doubt not but thy own experience shall find this to be true, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvel not, why in the first Book I have differed in writing many syllables from the usual manner; yea from my self in the rest of my work, *templ* without (*e*), and *tun* with one (*n*), and *Plum* not *Plumme*; my reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custom, yea often I write the word diversly (if it be used diversely) the better to acquaint thee with any kind of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of the 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8, Chapters, regard not the matter (being vain) but my purpose, which is to bring thee to the present use of reading words of one syllable, which thou hast learned to spell, that so thou mayest have nothing in the second Book to learn, but only, division of words, and other hard Observations. The Titles of the Chapters and notes in the Margin (which I would have thee always diligently read and mark) will make these things more plain unto thee. Also where I undertake to make thee write true Orthography of any words truly pronounced, I mean it of those words whose writing is determined: for these are many wherein the best English-men in this land are not agreed. As some write *malicious*, deriving it from *malice*, others write *malitious*, as from the Latin *malitiosus*. So some write *Germane* from the Latin, some *Germain* from the French. Neither do I deal with proper names, or strange words of Art in several sciences, nor the unknown terms of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unless sometimes on some special occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to hear how thou maist with more ease and profit teach an hundred Scholars, than before, forty? Follow my advice, and I warrant thee success. Let every one of thy Scholars (for the best thou hast, shall learn that here which he knew not; neither needeth he any other for English) provide and use the books; then divide thy Scholars into 2, 3, or 4. sorts as thy number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Scholars) and place so many of them as are nearest of like forwardness, in one lesson or form, as in Grammar-Schools, and so go through the whole number, not making above four companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but four lectures to hear, if thou hast an hundred Scholars; whereas before thou hadst forty lectures though but forty Scholars. Then when thou wouldst hear any Form, call them forth all, be they ten, twenty, or more together; hear two or three that thou most suspectest to be negligent, or of a childish conceit, and let all the others attend; or let one read one line, sentence or part, apoth the next, and so through, so that all do somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him; encourage the most diligent and tenderest nature; and thus doubt not but thou shalt do more good unto twenty in one hour, than before unto four in several lessons. For by opposing each other as I have directed in the end of the second Book, emulation and fear of discredit, will make them strive who shall excel; by this means also, every one in a higher Form will be able to help those under him; and that without loss of time, seeing thereby he repeateth that which he hath

lately

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lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet tuning of the voice, I have given this help; I have added for prose all sorts of stile, both dialo, ue and others; and for Verse, Piams and other verses of all the severall sorts of usual, which being well taught will frame thee to the natural reading of any English But here I must make earnest request to all careful Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repair unto the Schools of such Teachers as are not Gramarians, to hear their Children pronounce; and so help such with their discretion, that desire to use this book in their schools, for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first be most skillfully grounded; which is the only cause of such woful ignorance in so many men and women that cannot now write (without great error) one sentence of true English; therefore let parents now be careful to whom they commit their children.

But to return to my teaching Tradesman: If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the directions given in all places in the Book, and as thy scholar is in saying his lesson, mark what words he misleth, and note them with thy pen and pin, and let him repeat them at the next lecture, and so until he be perfect, not regarding those where he is skilful. And let his fellows also remember them, to oppose him in their propositions. But methought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to be willing to teach this, but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much money in a book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargain. But they will reply that this little young child will have torn it before it be half learned. Then answer, that a remedy is provided for that also, which is this, first the Printer upon sight hereof, framed the Horn-book according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason, for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time as learn well the Horn-book. But this latter being first learned, being the ground-work of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first book, that if a child should tear out every leaf so fast as he learneth yet it shall not be greatly hurtful: for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth again all that went before; I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance to them prefixeth the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I refer thee, having been already over tedious.

For the particular ordinary founding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so prattled and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I find accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the easy and speedy attaining of the learned languages; an argument, which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it rather be expected from me than this poor Pamphlet. But in the mean time, if in this you find my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to God.

Farewell.

Et f. ſ. ſh. ſl. ſr. ſſ. ſſſ. ſſſſ.
ā ē ī ō ū.

The First Book of the English SCHOOL-MASTER.

CHAP. I.

Teaching all Syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and joining them together that are of the like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c), betwixt (k) and (s), and coupling them as you see, and then teaching to read words of two letters.

a e t o u
Ab eb ib ob ub
Ad ed id ed ud
Af ef if of uf
Ag eg ig og ug
Ah eh** oh**
Al el il ol ul
Am em im om um
An en in on un
Ap ep ip op up
Ar er ir or ur
At et it ot ut
Ah eh ih ok uh
Ac ec ic oc uc
As es is os us
Az ez iz oz uz
At et* ot*
Ap ep* op*
Au eu* ou*
Ar er ir or ur

If ye do ill, fie on us all
Ah it is so, he is my fo.
We be to me, if I do so.

a e t o u
Ba be bi bo bu
Da de di do du
Fa fe fi fo fu
Ga ge gi go gu
Ha he hi ho hu
La le li lo lu
Ma me mi mo mu
Na ne ni no nu
Pa pe pi po pu
Ra re ri ro ru
Ta te ti to tu
Ua ue ui vo vu
Ca ce ci co cu
Sa se si so su
Za ze zi zo zu
Ja je ji jo ju
Pa pe* po*
Wa be bi bo bu
Wa we vi too tu
Qua que qui quo*

Up go on, I see a py,
So it is, if I do ly
Wo is me, Oh I dy,
You see in me no lye to be.

B

This Title of the Chapter must not be taught the Scholar, but only direct the Teacher.

When your Scholar hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his Vowels; and after two or three days when he is skilful in them, teach him to call all the other letters Consonants; and so proceed with the other words of art, as they stand in the margin, never troubling his memory with a new word before he be perfect in the old

c before a, o, u, like k; but before e, or i, like s, if no other letter come between. (Now may you teach your Scholar, that he can spell no word without a Vowel) Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him read these lines distinctly.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

TEacheth to join the two former sorts of Syllables together, I mean, (ab and ba and so the rest; with practice of Reading the same sort of words of three Letters. And

Here you may teach your Scholars to call these words, Syllables. and that so many letters as we spell together, we call a syllable: and you may repeat the first two letters as oft as the capacity of a child shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I have used such Syllables as are used for English words.

If now your Scholar be ready in the former terms of a vowel, consonant, and a syllable; you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially those in the former chapter. *ai, oi, au, eu, ou.*

here you see that this, and every new Chapter, doth so repeat all that went before, that your Scholar may forget nothing.

Ba bab ba bad, ba bar, bat bay

Be bed, be beg be bet

Bi bid, bi bis, bi bil, bi bit

Bo bor, ba bon, bo box boz boy

Bu bud but bus, bu bul bu buc buz

Ba dad dag day dam dawe day

De den der, de dete

Di did dig dim din dip

Do dog dol dopt doz dot dote

Du dup dul, du dun

Fa fal fan far, fa fat

Fe fed fel fe fen few

Fo fog for fap, fo fop

Ga gad, ga gap

Gi gib, gig gil

Gu gub gug gul, gu gum gun gup gut

Ha had hag hap, ha hat haw hay

He hed hei hem hen hew

Hi hio him, hi hip his hit

Ho hod hog, ho home, ho hot hop

Hu huf hug hul, hu hum hur

Ia lad lag lap, lap las law lap

Le lad leg, le les let

Li lib lig lim, li lip

Lo loh, lo lol lop lot low

Lu lug, lu lut

Ma mad mam man, ma map mah mow map

Me meg men mes. Mi mil, mi mts

Mo mod mas mow. Mu mul mum mur

Na nag na nam. Ne nel net, new

Fi fil fin fir fit

Fu ful fur

Ge ges get

Ga gob gop got

Pi nib nit nip. Po nod noz not now.
 Pu num nunt nut
 Pa pan pas pat pato pap
 Pe ped peg pen. Pi pio pil pit
 Po pod pot. Pu poi pus put
 Ra rag ram ran rad rat rato rap
 Re red reb. Ri rib rig rim rip
 Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run
 Ta tap tar tar. Te teg ter ten tew
 Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tows tap
 Tu tub tug tun tur
 Ca cal calm can cap cat
 Ke ked key, ki kid kis kit
 Co cob cod cog, co com cow cop
 Cu cud cuf, cu cul cup cur cut
 Sa sad sag sam, sa saw. Se sel set
 Si sip sir sit. So sob som sot sow
 Su sum, su sup
 Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jow. Ju
 Pe pel pes pet
 Ba ban bar bat. Be ber
 Wa wag wal wan was wat wop
 We wel wed wot
 Wi wil win, wo wol wot
 Wa quaf quat. Qu quit quill quit

Boy go thy way to the top of the hill, and get me home
 the bay Nag: fill him well, and feel he be fat, and I will rid
 me of him, for he will be but dull as his dam: if a man bid
 well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I do but rob him,
 and so God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get
 but a jaw-bone of him ill.

CHAP. III.

Setteth down only all those Syllables that are of three
 letters, beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu
 Bza bze bzē bzō bzū

Cha che chi cho chu;
 Cla cle cli clo clu,
 B 2

Cra

In this kind of
 words of one Sylla-
 ble, we use only (c)
 before (a, o, u,) and
 (k) before (e) and
 (y,i,) and not other-
 wise, except in fat-
 ned words, as *Cu* for
Cisly, *Kate* for *Katbe-*
rine: and in some
 proper names as *Cu*
 the father of *Saul*,
 but we use (s) before
 any vowel, therefore
 have I placed them
 as you see.

This speech is
 made only of words
 taught before, where
 you are not to ob-
 serve the sense, be-
 ing frivolous, but
 only to teach di-
 stinct reading.

Sha she shi sho shu
 Sha si shi sho shu
 Shua sine shi shu shu
 Shua sine shi shu shu
 Spa spe spt spo spu
 Spa se si sho shu
 Shwa swe swt swo shou
 Squa sque squt squo squu
 Tra tre rti tro tru
 Tra tre rti tro tru
 Twa towe tobt toba tobu
 Twa towe tobt tozo tozu

CHAP. IV.

Although I have so disposed these words as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Scholars in every form say, over some of that they have learned, and oppose one another as I have taught in the first Chapter of the second Book.

Bla blad, ble bled bles blew, blit blifs, blo-blor
 Bza bzag bzand bza bzat bzap
 Bze bzed bzet bzew, bzim bzo bzoto
 Cha champ chay chas chat che cheto
 Chl chl chip. Cho chod coop. Chu chul
 Cra crab crag cram. Cre creto
 Cri crib cro crab cros crotz, cru crum
 Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzap
 Dze dzeg, dzt dzip, dzo dzop, dzu dzum
 Dwe dwe!
 Fla flag flat flaw flad, fle fled
 Flt flir flo flor flow fluz, flu flur
 Frap froz, fre fret, fri frig, frog from froto
 Gla glad glas, glo glew git glid
 Glo glos glow, glu glum glut
 Gna gnat gnaw
 Gra graf gras gray grt grig grin gro gras
 Hna hnap hnaw, hnt knit
 Kno knoz know knu knub knug

Pla plat play. Plod plod plat plow, plu plumb

Pla prar pray, pre pres, pret prig

* Scacab scan scar

She sheg shepr shew, shi skill skin ship

Sco scot scot. Scul scum

Sha shad shal, shed shel shew

Shia shab shay, she shew

Shi shid ship shi sho shop show, shu shut

Smie smel, smi smit, smo smu smut

Sna snay snap snat, sni snip, sno snow, smu smut

Spa span spar, spe sped spen spew

Spi spil spin spit, spo spot, spu spur

Sra stag star stat stay, ste stem

Sri strif stril strir, stro stod stow, stru stub struf strur

Swa swad swag swan, swap sway, swe swell

Swt swig swit swim

Tha then that thaw, the them then they

Thi thin this, tho thou. Thu thus

Tra trap trap tre trip. Tri trim trip

Tro trop trow tray, tru trub trus

Twt twig

Waha what wbe when tobe, wbi whip, wbo whose whom

Waza wazap, wze wzen, wzi wzig, wzil wzo wzot

Squa squab squad squar, squi squib.

* I have placed (c) and (k) as in the second Chapter altho you will find (k) written before (a) and (u) as in (skarlet) (skull) yet do the most exact writers say (scarlet) (scul), but Kalendar.

I met a man by the way this day. who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret, and out-ran me, and drew out his staff that had a knob on the end, and hit me a clap on the skull, and a cross-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it, yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glass my bad spot: and I will pray him, that if he shall see me so gross, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to do.

CHAP. V.

Setteth down first all Syllables of four letters, beginning with three Consonants. Secondly, joincth them like the

the former Chapter, with the like practice of reading. Lastly, it teacheth Syllables made of Diphthongs.

Oppose your *Srra sere seri sero seru*
 Scholar in *Skra skre skri skro skru*
 these, as wil- *Scla scle scli sclo sclu*
 led you in the *Skla skle skli sklo sklu*
 third *Sbla sble sbli sblo sbu*
 Chapter for *Sbza sbze sbzi sbzo sbzu*
 the same *Ssra srap, srat sret, seri scrub*
 purpose; the *Sbza sbzap, sbzed sbzew, sbzi sbzig sbzi sbzu sbzib sbzug*
 first of these *Ssra srag, srau sray, sre sree, sri srot srop*
 is ever (*sh*) *Spla splar, split split*
 or (*ch*). *Spra sprat, spre spree, sprt sprig*
 Make your *Ahra theal, thze throt, thzu thzum.*
 Scholars know *At ail rail quail, stat staid, hza bzain thwain, twa twait*
 perfectly these *Bzau bzaul sraule, lau laud*
 Diphthongs, *At oil toil bot boil spoil, jot join coin, hot hots*
 and use them *Ou our pour oz stour fou soul scound scoul cloud, hoin hous*
 to spell the *Fee feed bleed, the theep, fee feel heel qucen*
 two last by *Boo book look hook hood, fool fool stool.*
 their sound,
 and not call
 them double
 ee, or double
 oo

C H A P. VI.

The former Chapter doth fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which we call Terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use Syllables that are no words.

Teaching all Syllables of three letters that can end any words of two consonants.

Alh elb tih oib ulb
Ahs ehs ths ohs uhs
Ach ech ich och uch
Acl ecl tcl ocl ucl
Alb elb tih oib ulb
Abs eds tds ods uds
Alf elf tlf olf ulf
Alid elid tld old uld
Alk elk tlk olk ulk
Alm elm tlm olm ulm

Alb elb tih oib ulb
Alp elp tlp olp ulp
Als els ths ois uis
Alt elt tlt olt ult
Amb emb tmb omb umb
Amp emp tmp omp ump
Ams ems tms oms ums
And end tnd ond und
Ang eng tng ong ung
Ank enk tnk onk unk
Aus ens tns ons uis

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt
 Apl epl tpl opl upl
 A s eps ips ops ups
 Ant ept ipt opt opt
 Arb erb trb orb urb
 Ard ead trd ord urd
 Arferf trf orf urf
 Arg erg trg org urg
 Ark erk trk ork urk
 Arm erm trm orm urm
 Arn ern trn orn urn

force
 with
 ce

Arp erp trp orp urp
 A n ers irs ors urs
 Art ert trt ort urt
 Ash est tsh osh ush
 Ask esk tsk osh ush
 Aft est tft oft uft
 Asp esp tsp osp up
 Aft est tft oft uft
 Arb eth trb orb nth
 Alt elt tlt olt ult
 Ars ers irs ors urs.

C H A P. VII.

A Djoineth the Syllables of the former Chapters with the first of the Chapters, and others that begin Syllables with such practice of reading, as before.

Wa bab bahl. Ga gad gadl, scrabl wzable
 Pe peb pebl. Wi bib btbl ntbl, det dztbl, fext scrtbl
 Co cob cobl. Go gob goble, hob hobl
 Pu hub hubl. fu frub frubl
 Cra crab crabs, dra drab drabs, sta stab stabs
 We web webs. Ri rib ribs
 Lo lob lobs, so sob sobe, tu tub tubs
 Ri rich, tobi tobich, mu much, su such
 La lad lads, sha had shads, squads. We bed beds, pe peds
 Li lid lids. Go god gods rods
 Ba haf bahl. Ma haf haf
 Pa haf haf. De det dest cleft
 Et gif gift list rift, sist clift
 Lo los lost soft
 La laught. Pi high nigh
 Da dag dagle, wazag, bzag, frag
 Et gig gigh, wzig, wzag, wziggi
 Go gog gogi

Yon may
 sometimes
 spell this way
 if the word
 will be more
 easie; which
 is especially
 when the
 word endeth
 in (*ch, gh, or*
sh) for then
 they cannot
 easily be divi-
 ded.

Wa

Ba bal bald, Sca scal scald, Be bel held geld
 Et gil gild, mil mild, chld told
 Ca cal calf half ralf
 Pe pel pelf self twelf. Gu gul gulf
 Ba bal balk chalk walk stalk
 Et mil milk shk. Po pol po'k. Bu bul bulk
 Ba bal balm calm palm. Be bel helm. Fi flm. Ho holm
 Fe fal salm. Et fol coln. So stool
 Sca scal scarp. Be bel help. Wbe tohelp. Gu gul gulf
 Fa fal fals. Pu puls
 Fa fal felt. Spa halt. Be bel belt felt melt smelt
 Et gil gilt hilt tilt wilt spilt
 La lam lamp hem kemb Corn comb Dum dumb thumb
 Cam camp cramp damp lamp. Shrt shrmp
 Po pom pomp Du dum dump Ju jum jump crump stump
 Da dam dais damps Ste stem stems Plu plum plums
 Da dan daunt daunce faunc saunc thaunc
 Fe fen fenc henc penc, Mut quince since, Du own ouns
 Ba ban band land sand wand. Be ben lend spend send
 Et sin find blind wend. Ba bond. Ho bound bound round
 Ba ban bong. Et sin sing thing string
 Pu pou young strong wrong. Du dun dung
 Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank bank
 Li lin link bink pink shrink, Pon monk
 Pa pan pant plane. Gra graunt haunt
 Ba ben bent lent ment rent went spent
 Et din dint mint sint bint splint
 Fo fon font wont, bu hunt lunt blunt
 Da dap dapl gropl gripl
 Co cou coui
 Ca cap carp, taps traps chaps bi hips slips quips
 So sop sops cops tops chops d. ops strops
 Ca cap capt carpt lapt chapt scrapt. He kep kept
 Et dipt ript Opt tipt skipt tript script
 Do dot dopt sopt copt cropt. Su sup sup
 Be her derp. Cu cur curb
 Ca car card carf dwarf wharf. Tu turf turt
 Ba bar barg larg charge He her berg
 Et dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su sar surg spurg.

Ba bar bark bark mark park clark spark
 Wo woꝝ woꝝk. Lu lur lurk.
 Ba bar barm farm harm warn charm swarm.
 Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woꝝ woꝝm stoꝝm.
 Ba bar barn warn yarm. Fi firm quirm firm.
 Bo boꝝ boꝝn coꝝn toꝝn. Bu bur burn turn spurn.
 Ca car carp harp waꝝp harp.
 We bers. Woꝝ woꝝs. Cu cur curs
 Ca cart dart hart part quart waꝝt smart mart
 Da* ash dash lath. Ra rash gna gnash
 Di dir dirt. Foꝝt soꝝt hoꝝt. Hu hur hurt
 Fre fresh. Fi ish fish.
 Cu guſh ruſh bluſh bzush cruſh puſh tuſh
 Ca caſh maſh taſh. Deſ deſh. Hu huſh muſh
 Fri friſ friſt toꝝſt. Hu muſ ruſt
 Ga gas gaſp toꝝſp. Ki riſp whiſp criſp
 Ca caſt haſt ſaſt laſt waſt taſt baſt chaſt
 We beſ beſt. Je jeſt reſt neſt weſt reſt cheſt toꝝeſt
 Fi fiſ fiſt liſt toſt. Co coſ coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt
 Du duſ duſt luſt muſt ruſt.
 Ra rat rattle. Ke ket kettle. Et tit titel ſpittel. Mut rattel.
 Ba arb barſ. Fa faſth barſ laſth ſaſth toꝝarſ
 Wa ith ſiſh wiſh. Do orb doth mouſh ſouſh ſloughſ
 Thꝝu thꝝuſt, thꝝa thꝝaſh, thꝝe thꝝeſh, thꝝo thꝝong,
 Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou ?
 What haſt thou that is thine own ?
 A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable,
 Both Bridle and Saddle, and Child in the Cradle ;
 But no bag of Gold, houſe or free-hold.
 My coin is but ſmall, find it who ſhall,
 For I know this my ſelf, it is all but ſelf.
 Both Cow and Calſ, you know not yet half :
 She doth yield me milk ; her ſkin ſoft as ſilk.
 I got without help, a Cat and a Whelp ;
 A Cap and a Belt, with a Hog that was gelt,
 With a pot of good Drink, full to the brink,
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawn from the Park.

* The reason
 of this difference is
 ſhew-
 ed before.

C

Thus

The first Book of the

Thus much in haste, may serve for a taste,
And so I must end, no vain words to spend.

CHAP. VIII.

Teaching words ending first in three, then in four consonants containing the hardest syllables of all sorts, with practise for reading the same.

Ca cat caught naught taught
Et eight, he height weight. Si sight sight
Bou bought ought taught wrought sought
Ru rug rugle rugles
Wel welch welch. Fi fil fish milch pitch
Am amb amb! hzamble. Scre scremb. Ni nim nimble
Fu fumb fumb! cumbl. Ni nim nimb
Am amp ampl hzamble example. Lem temple. Him pimple
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomps pomps. Pumps
Bi a blanch bzanch quanch. Ben bench, wzt wzinch
Ca can candle handle : Spzen spzendle
Ma man mantle. Spran spranti. Grun Grunl
Ten tenth. Ni nin nimb. De dep deprb
Ca can camp campt trampt. Lem tempt. Crum stump
Hi kin kindl spindl. Bu bundl
An ankl. Wzt wzingl spzngl. Un unkl
Ma mangl rangl wzangl. Ni mingl singl
Ga garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu cur curd
Ci circ circle
Fa far fardl. Gir girdl. Bu hur burd
Ga gar gargl. Pu pur purple. Ki kir kirt klrel mirtl
Lu turtl. Wo woz wozld. Cu cur curld
Ca castl castl. Wa wazl. Lbt thirl. Jug jugl
Da dash dashl ash wazl. Pu push pushl rushl
As ask askl. Cla clasp clasp
Ca catch watch scratch. It itch wotch.

For a here
many put au:
we may put a
before a not
pronounced.

Words end-
ing in four
consonants
most of them
being the plu-
ral number.

Len length strength. Eight weight weightz (wozds
band band! bandls. Spin spindls burdls girdls, Turrls
As

As I went thorough the Castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdle of Gold and Purple. Then I sought how I might wrestle out, but I dashed my hands into a bundle of thistles, till at length by strength of mine arms and legs, I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrench in my ankle, and a scratch on my mouth; but now I am taught while I am in this world, how to wrestle with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

The end of the first Book.

The second Book of the English School-Master.

Wherein is taught plain and easie rules how to divide truly and certainly any long and hard words of many syllables; with Rules for the true writing of any word.

CHAP. I.

In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, and other necessary rules and observations, especially words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.

Maſt. **D**o you think your self sufficient-ly instructed to spell and read distinct-ly any word of any syllable, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and easie distinction of any word of many syllables.

Schol. Sir I do not well understand what you mean by a syllable.

Maſt. A syllable is a perfect sound made of so many letters as the spell to-ge-ther: as in di-vi-sion you see are four syllables.

Schol. How many letters be in a syllable?

Maſt. Any number under nine. As I do say that Welsh Knight brought strength.

Schol. What letters make a syllable?

C 2

I divide your syllables for you until you have rules of division, and then I leave you to your rule: look not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children: I make (n) a letter for plainness which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Maſt.

Mast. Any of the bowels, a, e, i, o, u: as a-ny, e-vil, i-do, o-ver-turn-eth, u-ni-ty.

Diphthong.

* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound, is called a diphthong.

* For when one is little found: d, I call them improper diphthongs, A, E, O, E, in Latin words make a diphthong.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime find two bowels together in one syllable: what shall I do with them?

Mast. You must then call them a *Diphthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two bowels.

Schol. Will any two bowels make a Diphthong?

Mast. No, * none that are fully sounded but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee, as in say, either, coin, taught, enough, ought, good, feed. Which when you find you must join together, except in some proper names; as in Be-er-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el, so in se-eth a-gree-ing; and in such words, where a syllable begins with (e or i) is added to a perfect word ending in (ee) as gets, agree, degree. But aa, oo, and such like, make no diphthongs, and therefore may not be joined.

Sch. Yet do I find, ja, je, ji, jo, ju; va, ve, vi, vo, joined together, as in James, Jesus, join, Judas; value, verily, visit; vow: I pray you, are they then no diphthongs?

Mast. No, for j and v joined with a bowel in the beginning of a syllable, are turned from bowels into consonants, as A-hi-jah, vul-ture.

Schol. What mean you by a consonant?

Mast. I mean all the other letters except the bowels; which can spell nothing without some of the bowels; as take (e) out of strength, strength will spell nothing.

Consonants,

Schol. Why Sir, (y) did even now spell a word, yet it is none of the bowels.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often used for (i) when it is a bowel; but when they be consonants, they differ: for (y) is also a consonant when it is joined in the beginning of a syllable, with a bowel, as in yet, you; so yet differs from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many words before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded?

(e) not sounded.

Mast. This Letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principal uses. The first and chiefest is to, *quæ* the syllable long: as he is made mad.

A mill dam, a shrewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare the spar. We-ware of war.
Feed until thou hast well fed.
You feel not my pain, the wasp is fel.
He hid the Or hide:
It is a mile to the mill.
A little pin, my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the dore.
Toss the ball, toss the wooll.
You have a dot on your nose, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.

A tun of wine, a tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second use?

Maſt. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this use, with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder than you will at first easily conceive, I will refer you to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced:

Maſt. Yea, very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat, nor (e) in George, nor (i) in brief, nor (o) in people, neither is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set down afterwards, when I have given you more necessary rules in these three first Chapters, and you are better able to use them.

In this Second, where is long it is commonly doubled, and makes a diphthong.

Make your scholars very perfect in these, and then you may try them in other the like.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you may easily and plainly know how many syllables are in every word.

Maſt. If you will gently observe these things, you cannot err in any word of one syllable: therefore I will proceed to the division of syllables; which if you carefully mark, you shall never fail in dividing the longest and hardest word that ever you shall read.

Schol. That will assuredly bring me great profit and pleasure; for when I meet with a long hard word, I stick so fast in the mire, that I can neither go forward nor backward. And I never
det

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yet heard that any such rules have been yet taught by any :
I pray you therefore tell me, what is the first general rule ;
or the chiefest ground in this work.

Mast. Briefly, it is this: Part how many vowels you have
in a word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-
ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seven
words you have as many syllables as vowels, and above se-
ven syllables I remember no word to be.

Sch. But I find the contrary even in this rule ; for in these
words you have, brief, are more vowels than syllables.

Mast. It is well observed : therefore you must know that
you can hardly find a general rule without some excepti-
ons.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it.

Mast. Three : the first is, when there is (e) in the end of
a word, or any other vowel, not at all, or but little pro-
nounced, as in chief, have, twice, where we have (i) sounded
in chief, not (e).

Schol. What is the second exception ;

Mast. The second is, that if there be a diphthong, as in
may, your, then have you two vowels in one syllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Mast. No ; for I told you before, that (y) before a vowel in
the same syllable is a consonant.

Schol. What is the third exception.

Mast. Words ending in (es) have above one vowel, James,
pre serves, al-ways, names, hides, bones. But of these more shall
be said hereafter.

Schol. Shall I never else find two vowels in one syllable ?

ast. Yes, after (q) always is (u) with another vowel, as
in quaff, queen, quick ; and sometime after (g) as in Gualter,
language : otherwise never ; unless we say, that in words end-
ing in (ven) as Heaven, even, are two vowels in one syllable,
because we commonly pronounce them, ev'n, heav'n.

CHAP III.

This Chapter teacheth plain rules to divide truly the lon-
gest and hardest English words that you shall find.

Scholar

Scol.] Have already with ease and certainty learned to know how many syllables are in a word so soon as I see it; yet I know not how to divide them truly.

Ma. ^a Again then these rules following, and you shall never fail. The first is, if you have two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no diphthong, you must put the former of them in the former syllable, and the latter of them in the syllable following, as in tri-al, mu-tu-al, say-ing, tri-umph, E-phra-im, likewise when the same consonants are doubled they are divided in like manner, as ab-hor, af-ford, ad-dar, let-ter, dis-fer, com-men, ne-ces-si-ty, &c. Except when they are needlessly doubled in words of the plural number, as in Plumes, hills, whippes, craggess; for plums, hills, whips, crags.

Scol. What mean you by the plural number?

Ma. When naming a thing, we speak of more than one: as one whip we call the singular number, because it speaketh but of one: and whips we call the plural number, because it speaketh of more than one.

Scol. But what shall I do, when I find one consonant betwixt two vowels?

Ma. ^a You must put the consonant unto the vowel following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-fed, be-came, re-port, de-li-ver, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except compound words.

Scol. What kind of words be they?

Ma. When two several words, which we call simple words, are joined together; as in sa-ve-guard two syllables, not sa-ve-guard, three syllables: because it is made or compounded of two several words save a guard: so where-of, where-in, here-out, un-even, lame-ness, wise-ly. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition only, and signify nothing, as c-ness in lameness, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded: also (x) is put to the vowel before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cist; the reason is, because (x) hath the sound of a two consonants, (d) and (s) and (ds) cannot begin a syllable.

Sch. What if there come two diverse consonants betwixt two vowels?

will keep the same letters as when it was simple. ^d Therefore (x) double consonant. Two consonants, Ma.

For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel.

Double consonants. The plural number I will now leave, dividing those syllables which I have taught by rule, the better to bring scholars to present practice. One consonant.

^a Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following begin with a consonant.

^b We call that simple that is not compounded.

^c The simple is called a

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Mast. Then, if they be such as map, they must be joined; for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which are consonants that may begin a word, and therefore be joined?

Mast. If you went back to the third chapter of the first Book, they are set down together: but because I should have you very perfect in these letters, I will give you of every one an example: as, bless, chew, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glass, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, slow, smart, snow, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you give examples, how these may be joined in words of more syllables?

Mast. Mark then diligently here, restore, not thus rest-ore, because (st) may begin a syllable: it must not be thus rest-ore, because a consonant (if there be any) must begin the syllable; so in re-frain, ex-e-crable, and such like: but in god-ly, seldom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be divided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a syllable. Again, you may not spell thus, lodg-ed, because (g) may begin a word.

Three or more consonants. Schol. Is then the same reason to be observed, if there come three or more consonants together in the midst of a word?

Mast. Yes, altogether: for as many consonants as can be joined, and the rest divided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mast. Three, and no more: therefore, if in the midst there come four or more, they must be divided, although four may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure which three may be joined?

Mast. They are all set down in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first Book. But for more plainness sake, I will give every one of them an example, whereof we have ordinary English words, as scraps, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrall, thwart.

Schol.

Scho. Give an example for dividing of these words where-
in many consonants come together.

Maſt. One or two may ſerve, if you remember what hath
been taught. As for this word con-ſtrain, you muſt not ſay
co-nſtrain, or conſ-train, or conſt-rain, or conſtr-ain, but conſtrain,
becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable, (ſtr) can; there-
fore it muſt begin it: ſo im-ply, king-dom, de-ſtruction, ac-
knowledg, tranſ-greſs, &c. And this rule muſt you carefully
ſtill practice, that you may readily give the reaſon in all
ſuch words, why every Conſonant muſt go to this Syllable
rather than that. But ſtill look as beſore, that ſome com-
pound words muſt be markt, as, miſ-like, diſ-like, tranſ-poſe,
with-out, through-out, &c. which if they had been ſimple
words, we muſt have ſpelled them thus, mi-ſlike, di-ſlike, tran-
ſpoſe, as ye have learned: becauſe in compoſitions every
word muſt have his own letters, not mingled with o-
thers.

Schol. But Sir, ſome men ſpell derivative words thus : Object.
ſpeak-ing, ſtrength-en-ing, otherwiſe than you have taught.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe, if ſuch words ſhould be Anſw.
ſo ſpelled, we muſt for them frame new rules (which were
to bring a needleſs oppreſſion on Childzens memories) and
that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word,
therefore follow them without fear or doubt. And thus may
you by this that you have learned, ſpell truly, certainly, and
with judgment any Engliſh word that can be ſaid beſore you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe rules muſt of
neceſſity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading, to as many as are
of years able to diſcern; yet many will not eaſily believe
that little Childzen can conceive them, and make uſe of them;
and then they will rather bring conſuſion then proſit.

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary: for a child
of an ordinary capacity will, and hath eaſily conceived theſe
rules being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt be uſed,
not to trouble them with any new rule beſore they be perfect
in the old. The words of art here uſed are not above eight
in all: the moſt of them I would have the Child learn, while
he is learning to ſpell in the firſt Book, as I have given di-
rection there in the beginning; which words there, and rule
D here,

Although these three Chapters be of greatest use for Readers; yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest. For although he do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading; yet he may at the second.

here, being orderly taught, as is perceived. never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable success; therefore I wish that no man with prejudicate opinion do reject them because he hath made tryal upon some ordinary toits; but I would have all such as teach to read, that they would make their Scholars as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and use: and the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and the other observations for true writing; if your Child be very young or dull, trouble him with understanding no more of them than he is fit to conceive and use: yet let him learn to read them all: for if it were granted, that he could understand none of them, no nor some of the former; yet while he reads them, he learns as much, and goeth on as easie, as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he understands when he readeth a chapter in the Bible: yet will no man deny him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one half for plainness sake, than otherwise I might; knowing, that in practising to read, he loseth not his labour.

CHAP. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certain Rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plural number.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced: besides, that it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of the letters, I pray which are they?

Ans. It changeth the sound of these letters, v. c. g. when any of the vowels go before; as au, eu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, ag, ug, so in eg, ig; as in hau, have, leu, leve, lou, love: so cave, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c without e is sounded like k as in accord; but with e like s as in place, race: so lic lice, true truce: also ag age, stag stage, so cag cage, hug huge, deluge: so hang strange words end in string, fringe: so larg large: in most of which e doth (e) we use to also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag, age, add (k). hug

hug huge. Where peu must mark, that the sound which g
barb in age and huge, being long in short syllables, is made
by putting d before g, as in badg drudg. So it is also when
e, i or o come before g, leg ledg, rig ridg, log lodg, which
botwels before g; are neber but long except in liege, seige,
which is by putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, we take e used in the end of many words
not sounded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the
syllables long; why is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custom (as
they say), for* beauty than necessity, as after i, but not
after y, as in bie, bye, or after two consonants, or a consonant
doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne: whereas the
learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use
such, as the Latins say mel, as, ros; we mell, as, rofs. And
sometime we use not e, when the word is long, as after ll,
as in all, fall, shall; yet we use as longer without e, then after
with it: pea sometimes we use e after two consonants, to
draw the syllables long, for difference sake, principally if
the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle, lest they should be
pronounced short, like cradl, laddl, which some men would
distinguish by doubling d, as saddle: but it is both unusual
and needless to write bibl and childd, to make them
differ from bible and child. And some pronounce these words,
blind, find, bind, short: others blinde, binde, write e long,
which e if we should write after some words, it would utter-
ly overthrow the natural sound; as if we should write hang
with e thus, hange, we must pronounce it like strange, and
hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger and
stranger. So words sounding as long, song, and ending in ing,
as reading, writing, if they should have e, would sound like
frienge, henge; as swing him in a rope, swindg him with a rod,
which must not be written with dg, friedge, as some think:
as the former examples shew, in these words fringed, hinged,
where d is neber written.

* Especially
after i and u,
as in *espie*, *ar-
gue*.

Whereas
some would
make such
words as *able*
two syllables,
and that e in
the end makes
it to be as it
were a Sylla-
ble, I can see
no reason for

Schol. If this be the custom without reason, what certainty
should I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easie, both for our own
Country-

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country-learners, and strangers, that certain Rules were known and practised (which things might easily be done, yet because it lyeth not in us to perform, I wish you rather to observe the best, and follow that which ye have, than to labour for innovation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serve for all customs in the rest.

Of letters not pronounced.

The joining of those kind of vowels may be called improper Diphthongs, because one of them is little heard.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which have other letters besides (e), either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Maist. I will either set you them down, or else give you rules to know them. Mark them iter: for as they follow. (a) is not pronounced, when ea (or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, road, boat, where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (o) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast, best, breast, brest, good, god, coast, cost, as if you wrote brede gode, &c. And hereupon this word year, yeer, yere, is diversly written: yet we say, be-a-ti-tude, cre-ate, cre-ator, &c. but creature: and therefore in proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Jeshababath, Gilead, Tekoah, Boaz.

(e)
(i)

(e) Is not pronounced in George, treuth.
(i) In shield, field priest, chief, brief thieve, grieve, siege, maist, maister, their, view, mischief, fierce, friese, atchieve, marveil, relief, grief, brief, adieu, interlier, kerchief, lieutenant, fruit, suit, bruise, bruit.

(o)
(u)
(b)
(c)

(o) In people, blood, yeomen, jeopardy.
(u) In guest, guise, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, pilogue, synagogue.
(b) In lamb, comb, chumb, debt, doubt, bdellium.
(c) In back, pack, deck, peck, lick, stick, rock,nock, buck, luck, and all the like; for we use no short words ending in (c) without (k); so in those that end in acle, icle, ecle, ocle, ucle.

Scho. Why may we not say, that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as c?

Maist. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words when they be long, as in bake, cake, speak, like, look, duke, yet there that we make short, the Latins make the sound in (c) as lac, nec, hic, sic, hoc, duc when we say, lack, dick, sick, hock, duck.

(g) In

(g) In resign, ensign, slegm, raigo, soveraign, Gascoign. (g)
 (h) In Christ, myrrh, ghost, John, whole, scholar Eunuch, (h)
 chronicle, authority, anchor, cholour, chrysal, Rhue, Rhenish, Rhe-
 torick, abhominable, melancholly. So in foreign proper names,
 as, Thomas, Achais, Chinah, Zachariah Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus;
 So those that end in arch, as Monarch; but in the beginning
 seldom, as Arch-angel, therefore commonly called, Ark-
 angel.

(gh) Coming together, except in Ghost, are of most men (gh)
 but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, site:
 but in the end of a word, some Countries sound them fully;
 others not at all: as some say, plough, slough, bough, others
 plou, slou, bou; thereupon some write, burrough, some burrow,
 but the truest is, both to write and pronounce.

(n) In solemn, hymn.

(p) In Psalm, receipt, accompt.

(f) In like.

(c) As always written, but little sounded before ch, when
 the syllable is short, not having another consonant next be-
 fore, as in catch, stretch, ditch, botch, snatch, except in rich,
 which, much, in which custom have preballed against rules.
 But, if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with
 ch, then it is not written, as in arch, reproach, cough, belch,
 &c.

Were many observe, that custom hath preballed against
 reason, else why should a be written in hoar, boar, rather
 than dore, dote, or i in fruit, rather then in brute? But to
 know how to write them, and when, you shall find all that
 may breed doubt set down in the table, at the end of the
 Book, to which you may ask counsel, as your doubts shall ar-
 rise: a nd not only for these sorts, but for any other hard or
 doubtful word mentioned in this Book.

Scho. You told me you would observe something more in
 words ending in es, I pray you what is it?

Mastr. Well remembered: it is this: † words ending in es,
 are most of the plural number, and are made of the singular,
 by adding e, for where it is needful to use e in the end of the
 singular number, it shall not be needful to use es in the
 plural

In such rules
 of writing,
 you must not
 only under-
 stand the first
 original
 word, but all
 derivation ri-
 sing from it.
 Note, that e
 long, sounded
 not in *se*, nor
sea, is always
 written with
ee

† Words of
 the plural
 number.

plural as in jewels, engines, except the singular end in a vowel, or in w for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crows; Therefore you shall find, hands, things, words, more usual in the exactt writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, altho both ways be common; and this maketh the difference betwixt mills, and miles, tuns, and tunes, curs, and cures, and not by writing them, being short, with the consonant double, as milles, tunnes, cures, which is needless though usual, unless it be sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the Latin word sons.

Scho. Are there then never more syllables in the plural number than in the singular?

Mast. Yes sometime; as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, ge, gd, se, or sh, as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noles, fishes; and this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also, that if the singular number end in f, it is turned the plural into v, as wife, knife, calf, whose plural are wives, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words in the plural number end in es?

Mast. No, for we say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth: feet, kine, and many others. And sometimes the singular and plural are both one: as one sheep, ten sheep, one mile, twenty mile or miles.

CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all observations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholar.

Sch. **W**hat is the first thing next to be learned?

Mast. You shall find some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs ee, oo, as he be me she do mother, for hee bee mee shee doo, &c. But * thee, when we speak unto one, and the otherwise; and so must the pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph is as much as f, and is used in words only borrowed from the greek tongue, as in Phylack, Prophet, Philip, Phenice; for the rest look the Table. Thirdly, some letters besides those before mentioned, have not always one and the same sound, as ch is commonly sounded, as in these words
chank,

e and o

* which
Grammarians
call the se-
cond person.
ph.

thank, thief, third, throat, thump, except in these words following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, bor-
thel, furthest, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus which only
and in words of more than one syllable ending in ther, thed, Scholars un-
theth, chest, thing: as father breathed, breatheth, farthest seeth. derstand.

Also g, when e or i follow, brings great hardness to our gi and ge
learners and strangers, being diversly sounded, g most often
sounded as je, as in * agent, George, Gentile, gentle, except in * The first
these words, together, get, bragged, target, burgennets, geld. sort are so en-
gew, gaw, gear, vinegar, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, sugar. ded like the
And gi, as ji as in giant, ginger, clergy, imagine, &c. except Latin (g), the
in begin, begging, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, guilty, gimlet- other like the
ginny, gird, girdle, girth, girton, give, giver, Gibbon; and deri- Greek. 7
batibes ending in ger, geth, ged, ging, which follow the sound
of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hanged,
hanghet, hanging. Some men think, that these few words
might be thus differently written: a child's gig, a Scottish
jig; a gill of fish, and a jill of wine: but our English
tongue will hardly bear ji in one syllable: therefore to be sure
when to write g, and when j, know that the sound gi is always
written with g, and write je always with j, saving those
words that you shall find written with g in the Table. But
our English proper names are written as please the Pain-
ter, or as men have received them by tradition; otherwise
why should Jermaine be written otherwise than the first syllable
in Germain? or Jesse rather than Gesse? And this I take
to be the reason why Gifford is diversly pronounced, and made
two different names, which is most like at the first to be but
one: yea I have known two natural brethren, both learned,
to write their own names differently.

Wherever ti before on, is pronounced as t, as in redemption:
on: except s or x go before t, as question, adulation, mixture:
and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian;
except when a syllable beginning with a vowel, is added too
perfect word ending in i, as if ing be added to pity, or est t
lofty, it is pitying, lostick.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue for true wri-
ting

ce, se, ci, si,

ting is to discern when to write ce or se, ci or si or both, as in science: therefore many words that are merely English, are almost left indifferent, as some write faulset some faulce, others faucet; so pincer or pinser; bullace, or bullasse some bullies; cissers or cisers, but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with se as set, serve, side, sick, &c. therefore you must write s before u and i, except with those words that are written with c in the Table, or any other made of them by derivation or composition: as if you know how to write cite, you must so write incite, cication, incitation, and so in others. Note that ance, ence, ince, once, uace, ancy, ency, are usually written with c: so it is after e in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, cease; or when s is sounded like z, as amase. Words beginning with trans, be always written with s, circum with c, as transfer, circumstance; for other exceptions, see the Table.

This is by adding something to the beginning or end.
Often like z, as in Brazer.

ci, si, ti, xi.

But to know when to write ci, si, ti, xi, before on, mark that ci, and xi, are seldom, suspicion, complexion; si more often as in those that end in cation, cession, ension, cusion, fession, fusion, gression, hension, tution, mission, passion, pression, pulsion, rision, fession, swation, version, vision, as redemption, &c. But for particulars, if you doubt, view the Table.

Divers writings of the same sounds

Schol. What is there to be observed?

Maist. That others other words of the same pronunciation, by changing their signification, change also their writing, the Reign of a Prince, the rein of a bridle, and the rain fall-eth. Two men came to me, their minds are there. Wait on me, and sell it by weight. Nay not so, the horse doth neigh. The Sun shineth, my son crieth. Stand still here, that you may hear. A true Prophet bringing much profit. I heard that which was hard.

o before m, or like n.

The proper name written
Some Soam.

This Spill-wright cannot write.
Some men have a great sum of money.
Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) like (u) as in come, combate, custom, some, son, &c.

Some

Sometimes the same writing is diversly sounded, as (f) The same sometimes like (v) as we use their use: And when (i) both so writing of divers sounds.

Sometimes we shall have a word diversly written in the same sense, as (w) is written for (u) as in brown, for broun, but especially in the end of a word; yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow, And therefore I see no reason why now, and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou; that so, to make a difference between these words, to bow, a bow, to sow for the sou; and so out and ought, and such like. Sometimes we use the same writing for sounds *Which some in words differing in signification, as the *heart of the Hart write Hart, pawerth.

A fowl can fly ober a foul way.

Thou art skilful in the Art of Grammar.

The right ear: ear thy lands, fit an ear of Corn.

My brother May, may lbe till May.

Divers sounds

Sometime a word is diversly written and sounded in the same sense, as many beginning with (in) intent, inform, or en- in the same tent, or enform: so bottel bottle: or jerk, Jail. or Goal. So sence (c) words ending in (i) as monie, journie, ranse, or money, journey, (like, que) cansey. So words ending in (er) West, may be indifferently When you written with (or and our) as honor, favor, or honour, favour; have a word except for, nor, dor, abhor.

derived of a

Further you must mark, that words of more than one Latin word syllable ending in this sound (u) are written with (ous) as which cadeth glorious, frivolous; but words of one syllable with (us) as truss, in (cus) write or trus.

(like) as in

But * to know when a word endeth in (like) as in publike, publike, from when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard publike: but without the Latin Tongue, from whence most of them be when in a hogrotted. The best help is derivation: for we write publike, and that is because we say publication, for (c) and (k) here be both one; and derived from Rhetorick, because we say Rhetorician.

a Latin word

The last thing I would have you to mark, touching this ending in part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the (que) write bowel, wherein almost so many men so many minds: some (que) as ob- will have it before certain letters; others, when it cometh lique from in a diphthong; but more reason they have, which write it obliquus.

when

Ⓒ

when another (i) followeth, as in saying, or in the end of a word sounded sharp, as in deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greek, as hypocrite, myrrh, mystical, all which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other word written with (y) for difference sake, although other-where I have written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usual custom.

Schol. But Sir, I read a little before, Psalm, and you did not reach me, that Ps may begin a word.

Maſt. Well remembred: ſuch diligent marking what you read, will ſoon make you a Scholar: the answer is this, That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they joyn Consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Almaſon, Ptolomy, Rhodus, Xenus*, ſignifying the four fore-teeth, *pneuma*, ſpirit or breath, *Cuius* baſtard-ſaffron. But theſe are very rare; ſo we have many terminations in proper names, and Latin words, that are not uſually in English, as *ſons, aruns, falx, arx*: in proper names, *alz, auz, aiz*, &c. This *aiz* is of the Latins: we uſe alſo in Latin *ſclara*, not uſed in English; we uſe alſo to contract words in English, as hang'd for hanged.

Accents uſually omitted in our English prints.

Schol. Have I no more to obſerve for diſtinct reading?

Maſt. That which the Gramarians call accent, which is the lifting up the voice higher in one ſyllable than in another, which ſometimes differeth in a word written with the ſame letters, as in incenſe, ſo incenſe; where (n) in the former word, as cenſe in the latter, is lifted up more.

* The points are thus called
(,) a Comma
(:) a Colon
(.) a Period
(?) an Interrogation
() a Parenthesis, *ā ē ī ō ū*
called Breviations.

You muſt obſerve alſo thoſe which we do call * points, or ſtays in writing, as this mark (,) like a ſmall half Spoon, ſheweth a ſmall ſtay: two prickes thus (:) makes a longer ſtay: and one prick thus (.) is put for a full ſtay, as if we had ended. When a queſtion is aſked, we mark it thus (?)

When ſome words may be left out, and yet the ſentence perfect, it is noted thus, () as, Teach me (I pray you) to read.

But for the true framing of your voice in all theſe, you muſt crave help of your Maſter.

You muſt alſo know the ſhort kind of writing uſed in ſome words: as a ſtroke over any vowel for m or n, as mā man,

cō

cō for con, &c. and so forth. In written hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowel, as chintent, for the intent which exactly should be written thus, * ch'intent

* Called
Apostrophe.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great and Capital letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridg: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V for five, X for ten, L for fifty, C for an hundred, D for five hundred, M for a thousand: Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L for Lord, LL for Lords, B for Bishop, BB for Bishops.

Capital Letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I can never miss in spelling, or reading, nor as I think in writing.

Maſt. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unless it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any the like. Some people speak thus: The melle standerth on the hell, for the mill standerth on the hill; so knet for knit, bredg for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnate, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griſſ for graſſ, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, aſeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, ſtomp for ſtamp, ſhip for ſheep, haſe for half, ſample for example, perſit for perfect, daunter for daughter, certu for certain, carcher for carchief, leaſh for leaſe, hur for her, ſur and ſuſter, for ſir and ſiſter, to ſpat for to ſpit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So they commonly put (f) for (v) as feal for veal.

And a nox a nals, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox an aſſ, mine aunt, thine uncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as unitee for unity, nor (id) for (ed) as unitid for united, which is Scottiſh: And ſome ignorantlſ write a cup a wind, for a cap of wine, and other like abſurdities.

Schol. How ſhall I avoid theſe dangers?

Maſt. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never uſe my proper Country terms in writing?

Maſt. Yes, if they be peculiar terms, and not corrupting of words, as the Northern man writing to his private neighbour

We uſe to put (n) to the word, as mine for my, when next word begins with a vowel, to avoid a gaping ſound.

Peculiar terms.

hour, may say, My lach standeth near the Kirk-garth, for my barn standeth near the Church-yard. But if he should write publickly, it is fittest to use the most known words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readily and distinctly read any English?

Maist. Nothing at all (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I have taught you) unless it be want of more practice, which although this you have learned will so sufficiently teach you, that you cannot fail in any word (though you have never any other teacher); yet for your more cheerful proceeding, I would wish you, (if you can conveniently), not to forsake your Master until you have gone through these exercises following, of which I have made choice of all sorts, both of prose and verse, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir. I will follow your advice, I thank you for your pains, and crave the Lords blessing. And now will I oppose some of my fellows, to see how we can remember some of these things taught.

CHAP. VI.

Here is set down in order how the Teacher shall direct his Scholars to oppose one another.

When your Scholars shall learn this Chapter, let one read the questions, and another the answers. When your Scholars oppose one the other, let the answerer answer without Book.

Joh. **W**ho will adventure his credit with me in opposing for victory?

Rob. I will never refuse you, or any in our Form, in any thing we have learned, begin what you will.

Joh. How spell you lo?

Rob. l, o.

Joh. Spell of.

Rob. o, f.

Joh. Spell from.

Rob. f, r, o, m.

Joh. How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Joh. I mean not so, but when I say write, I mean spell; for in my meaning they are both one.

Rob. When I answer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

Joh. What use hath (o)? for you give it no sound.

Rob.

Rob. True, yet we must write it because it is one of the words we learned, where (o) is not pronounced.

Joh. Are there any more of them?

Rob. Yes many: I will repeat them if you will.

Joh. So, that would be over-long: But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

Joh. To what end then serveth it?

Rob. We have learned two principal uses, one is, it maketh the syllable long, as h, a, e, spelleth hat, but h, a, e, is hate.

Joh. How spell you Jesus?

Rob. J, e, s, u, s.

Joh. How know you that this is not written with g?

Rob. Because it is not in my table at the end of my book: all that be written with g, e, be there, and our Master taught us, that all other of that sound must be written with J, e.

Joh. How write you Circle?

Rob. S, i, r, c, l, e.

Joh. Nay, now you miss; for if you look but into your table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must oppose me.

Rob. I confess my error, therefore I will try if I can requite it. What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

Joh. Branch.

Rob. Nay but you should put in (u)

Joh. That shilleth not, for both ways be usual.

Rob. How spell you might?

Joh. M, i, g, h, t.

Rob. Why put you in (gh), for m, i, c, e, spelleth mice?

Joh. True: but with (gh) is the true writing, and it should have a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with (b), what consonants may follow?

Joh. Only (l) or (r).

Rob. Where learn you that?

Joh. In the third chapter of the first Book.

Rob. And which will follow (g)?

Joh. o, r, l, a.

Rob.

The second Book of the

Rob. How probe you it?

Joh. Because g l a spells g h : g n a g a a : g r a g r a.

Rob. When three Consonants begin a Syllable, how shall I know which they be?

Joh. We have them before twice set down : besides, put a vowel unto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to f r put a, and it spelleth fra : but b r a will spell nothing : because b c cannot begin a Syllable.

Rob. Worth not f r spell?

Joh. It spelleth nothing without a Vowel.

Rob. How many Syllables are in this word Rewarded?

Joh. Three.

Rob. How probe you that?

Joh. Because it hath three Vowels, without any of the three Exceptions.

Rob. How divide you them?

Joh. Re-war-ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Joh. Because it is one consonant between two vowels.

Rob. And why divide you r and d?

Joh. Because they cannot begin a Syllable.

Rob. What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition.

John. I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I find to be five, then I take the first, a d ad, then take the next m o mo, then put them together admo, so spell and put to the third, admoni, and so until you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man should bid you write this word?

Joh. I must follow the same order, first write down ad, then write unto it mo admo, then join unto that ni admoni, and so the rest, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the best way to make us perfect in spelling hard syllables?

Joh. After doth sometimes practice us in hard counterfeited syllables, through all the five vowels, as in through, through, through, through. Wraht, wreht, wrisht, wroht, wrucht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmbble. Waigh, weight, &c. Vaigh, veigh, &c. Janch, jench, jinch, jonch, junch.

Rob.

Make your Scholar read over this Dialogue so often until he can do it as readily, and pronounce it as naturally as if he spoke without book.

Rob. What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell your syllable with, how will you do to find it? as if you will write from, and know not whether you should write it with a o or o.

Joh. I would try it with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I have it.

Rob. But good man Taylor our Clerk, when I went to School Let the un-
with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise than skillful teacher
(metbinks) you do. take great

Joh. How was that?

Rob. I remember he taught us these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud. I learned to say bade, bede, bide, bode, bude, sounding a bed to lye upon, as to bid or command; and bid as bide long, as in abide, bud of a Tree, as bude long, like rude: for these three vowels, a, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many unskillful Teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance of true writing in those that want the Latin tongue. heed of this fault, and let some good Scholars hear their children pronounce these syllables.

Joh. You say true, for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for fa se si so su, to say, saa see sii soo sow, as if she had sent me to see her sow: when as (se) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) to (sue) one at the Law.

Rob. But let me return to oppose you: how were you taught to find the natural sound of Consonants?

Joh. By the speech of a Gutterer or Stammerer, and to observe how he laboured to *sound the first letter of a word: as if the stammerer should pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other Consonants. * For letters first devised according to sound.

Rob. How many ways can you express this sound l?

Joh. Only three: l, ci, and lei or xi, which is cli.

Rob. How have you erred as well as I: for (ci) before a vowel doth commonly sound (l) and now I will give you ower for this time: but I will challenge you again to morrow, both in some few questions in some part of that which we have learned, and also after every lesson: and as you are in saying, I will mark where you misse, and therein will I deal with you.

Joh. Do your worst, I will likewise prohibde for you, and never give you ower until I have gotten the victory: for I take

The second Book of the

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I have heard our Master say, that this opposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and bath many other commodittes. But now let us look into our Catechism, for our Master will examine us next in that.

Joh. Nay, by your leave, we shall first read over again all that we have learned, with the Preface, Titles of the chapters, and notes in the Margins of our Books, which we omitted before, because they were too hard: for we shall go no further, before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Book,

A Short Catechism.

Acts 12. 16.

What Religion do you profess?
The Christian Religion.

What is the Christian Religion?

It is the true profession, believing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the

Ro. 10. 9, 10.

Holy Scriptures.

Acts. 4. 12.

What call you the Holy Scriptures?

2 Tim. 3. 16,

The word of God contained in the Books of the Old and

17.

New Testament.

Deut. 4. 34.

Doth the Scripture, or Word of God, contain in it all points of the Christian Religion, and every thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian?

& 6. 4.

Yea.

Tell me then from the Scripture, How many Gods be there?

One.

Eph. 4. 6.

What is God?

2 Tim. 1. 17.

An everlasting Spirit, immortal, invisable, most strong, and only wise.

John 4. 24.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

How many persons are there?

Mar. 3. 16, 19.

Three.

Mat. 28. 19.

1 Joh. 5. 7.

Which be they?

Psal. 19. 1, 2.

The Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

Rom. 1. 28.

How is God known?

& 3. 17. &

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

23.

Who

Who created the World? God. Heb. 11. 3.

Whereof did he create it? Gen. 1. 1.

Of nothing, and that by his Word.

Who made you? God the Father. 1 Cor. 8. 6.

How did he create you?

In holiness and righteousness. Eph. 4. 24.

Why were you thus created? Rom. 11. 26.

To glorify God. Gen. 1. 27.

Are you able to do this of your self? No.

Why so?

Because I am a sinner.

How came you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?

By the fall of Adam.

What was his sin?

Disobedience against God in eating the forbidden fruit. Rom. 3. 10.

How came it to pass that you are become a sinner in Adam? 1 John 1. 8.

Because he was the Father of Mankind. Rom. 5. 11

How do you prove that you are a sinner? Gal. 3. 19.

By the Testimony of mine own Conscience, and by the Law of God. Psal. 19. 7.

What is the Law of God?

A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and forbidding evil; the sum whereof is contained in the Commandments.

How many be there? Ten.

Rehearse them.

1. Then God spake all these words, saying; I am the Lord thy God, which brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of Bondage; Thou shalt have no other Gods but me. Exod. 20.

2. Thou shalt not make to thy self any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water under the earth: Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them; for I the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my Commandments.

F

3. Thou

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day; Six days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy Son and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

6 Thou shalt do no murder.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steal.

9 Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy Neighbour.

10 Thou shalt not covet thy neighbours house: thou shalt not covet thy Neighbours wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

Are these words, I am the Lord thy God, &c. a Commandment, or a preface?

A preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandments divided?

Into two Tables, or parts.

How many be there of the first Table?

Four.

How many of the Second?

Six.

What do the Commandments of the first Table teach you?

My duty towards God.

What do the Commandments of the second Table teach you?

My duty towards my Neighbour.

Are you to use these Commandments as Prayers?

No, because they be not petitions, but Commandments.

Are you able to keep them without breaking any one of them by thought, word, or deed?

No

why?

Why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both God and my Neighbour. Eph. 2. 3.
Rom. 3. 10.

To what end serveth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to lead us to Christ, and to be a Rule ever after of the well-ordering of our lives.

Gal. 3. 10.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?

Eternal destruction both of Body and Soul.

Prov. 2. 11.

Psal. 119. 51.

Is there no way to escape it, and to be saved?

Yes.

Rom. 6. 23.

How?

By Jesus Christ.

What is Christ?

The Son of God, Perfect God, and perfect man.

Act. 4. 12.

Could there no other meaner person be found in heaven or Earth to save you, but the Son of God must do it?

No verily.

Mat. 3. 17.

Must he needs be God and man?

Rom. 9. 5.

Yes.

Isa. 9. 6.

Why?

Heb. 1. 6.

First, because he must dye for us, and God cannot dye; therefore he must be man.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being only man he could not; therefore he must be also God.

Heb. 2. 14. &c.

9. 12.

How did he save us?

1 Pet. 1. 19.

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the Justice of God for me: And as he was God, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day.

Heb. 4. 15.

1 Pet. 3. 18.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?

No; there are a number that shall have their part in hell with the Devil and his Angels.

Mat. 7. 23.

&c. 25. 46.

Who are they that shall have their part in the death of Christ?

Only such as truly believe.

What is Faith?

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation by Christ alone.

Gal. 3. 26.

Has every Man this Faith in himself?

Joh. 1. 1.

No; for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

Mat. 16. 17.

How is Faith gotten?

Rom. 10. 17.

By the outward hearing of the Word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know whether he hath true and saving faith or no?

By the fruits and marks thereof.

What be the fruits of faith?

1 Pet. 2. 1, 2.

Act. 2. 37.

Heb. 11. 7.

Psal. 119. 103.

1 John 3. 4.

A hatred of all sin, a continual care to please God in the duties commanded, and unfeigned love to Gods Word and to his people.

Rehearse the sum of your faith:

I believe in God the Father Almighty : Maker of Heaven and Earth: and in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary: suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified dead and buried, he descended into Hell, the third day he rose again from the dead, he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty, from thence he shall come to judg the quick and the dead: I believe in the Holy Ghost, the holy Catholick Churth, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let us now come to the means of strengthening Faith, as of the Sacraments, and Prayer: and first, What is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4. 11. A Sacrament is a seal and a Pledg of those benefits of my Salvation, which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Two.

Which be they?

Baptism, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

The Lord Jesus.

Mat. 28. 16.

1 Cor. 11. 23.

To what end?

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?

Two.

What be they?

The sign, and the thing signified.

In Baptism, which is the sign signifying?

Water.

What is the thing signified?

The washing away of my sins by the blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by Baptism?

By Baptism I am received into the Family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due for the same.

What do you profess in Baptism?

To dye unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signs that may be seen?

Bread and Wine.

What do they signify?

The Body and Blood of Christ.

How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my Body to become mine, so doth my soul withall receive Jesus Christ, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.

Is the Bread and Wine turned into the natural Body and Blood of Christ, flesh, blood, and bones?

No, the bread and Wine of their own nature are not changed; but in use they differ from other common bread and wine; because they be appointed of God to be signs of the Body and Blood of Christ.

Why then doth Christ say, This is my body.

It is a figurative speech used in Scripture, as Circumcision is called the Covenant, the Lamb is called the Paschever, and yet it is not the Covenant nor the Paschever, but a sign of it.

How do you eat Christ's Body, and drink his Blood?

Spiritually, and by faith.

Are all persons, without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Gen. 17. 11.

Rom. 4. 1.

John 3. 6.

Mark 16. 16.

Act. 2. 8.

Rom. 6. 3.

Mat. 30. 26.

27.

1 Cor. 11. 23.

24. 25.

Gen. 17. 10, 11.

Exod. 12. 13.

John 6. 43.

Who

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, fools, mad-men, ignorant persons, known Hereticks, open and notorious sinners not repenting.

What must be do that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

Tit. 3. 10.

He must prove and examine himself.

Wherein must he examine himself?

1 Cor. 11. 28.

1. What knowledg he hath in the principles of Religion, and especially in this matter of the Sacrament.

2. Whether he hath true Faith in Jesus Christ, or no.

Heb. 12. 14.

3. Whether he be penitent, and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leave them, and to live godly, and endeavouring himself to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this communion in themselves?

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30.

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieved for their

1 Chron. 30. 18, 19.

sins past, as hypocrites, evil-men, Church-Papists, private enemies to Gods word: and so many of the Godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

What is the other help you have to increase Faith?

Rom. 8. 26.

Prayer.

What is Prayer?

1 Joh: 5. 24.

Prayer is a spiritual action of faith, wherein we require of God, in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom must we pray?

To God only.

In whose name?

In the name of Jesus Christ.

Psal. 50. 14.

Then may you not pray to Saints and Angels, or to God in the

15. name of Saints and Angels?

Joh. 16. 23.

No.

Why?

Because there is neither Commandment, Promise or Example in Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

Mat. 5. 9.

As Christ taught me, saying,

Our

Our Father which art in Heaven; Hallowed be thy Name,
Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done on Earth as it is in
Heaven: Give us this day our daily bread: And forgive
us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.
and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil:
For thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever,
Amen.

How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?

Six: Three concerning the glory of God, and three our
own necessities.

What are these words, Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to the Prayer.

*What are these words, For thine is the Kingdom, the Power
and the glory, for ever?*

The Conclusion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits.

Thanksgiving.

Psal. 116. 1.

Is it enough you thank him with your lips.

No, but I must be obedient to his Laws and Command-
ments: which grace the Lord grant me.

Sundry necessary Observations for a Christian.

1. **T**hat We keep a narrow watch over our hearts, words
and deeds, continually. Prov. 2. 23, 26.
1 Pet. 1. 15.
- 2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath
been idly, carelessly, and unprofitably spent. Eph. 5. 16.
- 3 That once in the day (at the least) private prayer and
meditation be used. Gen. 25. 63.
- 4 That care be had to do and receive good in company. Gen. 18. 19.
- 5 That our family be with diligence and regard instruct-
ed, watched over, and governed Deut. 6. 7.
- 6 That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of
the world, than must needs. Col. 3. 1.
- 7 That we stir up our selves to liberality to Gods Saints. Heb. 13. 16.
- 8 That we give not the least way to wandering lusts and
affections. Col. 3. 4.
Mat. 16. 21.
- 9 That we prepare our selves to bear the Cross by what
means it shall please God to exercise us. Lam. 1. 10.
Dan. 9. 3, 4.
- 10 That we bestow some time, not only in mourning for
our

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age where-
in we live.

11 That we look daily for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, for our deliverance out of this life.

12 That we use as we shall have opportunity (at least as we shall have necessity), to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithful person, with whom we may confer of our Christian Estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning up of Gods graces in us.

13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to condemn the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our own death, and going out of this life; how we must lie in the grave, and have all our glory put off; which will serve to beat down the pride of life in us.

14 That we read something daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the special sins and corruptions of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltiness to our own Consciences; and that we carefully see our Covenant be kept and continued.

16 That we mark how sin dieth and is weaned in us, that we return not to our old sins again, but wisely avoid
all occasions of sin.

17 That we fall not from our first love, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our lives and conversations; that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and confer of that we hear, either by our selves or with others, and so make our daily profit in Religion.

18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our faith, by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ, and the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious and blessed Kingdom.

Lastly,

20. Lastly, That we make not these Holy practises of Repentance common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Chatechism.

Almighty God, and most merciful Father, in Jesus Christ, as thou hast plainly set before us our cursed state, in the clear Glasse of thy Heavenly Word: so we beseech thee, open our Eyes to see it, and pierce our Hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vile and wicked Creatures, justly tainted with the Rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sin, bond-slaves to Satan necessarily, and yet willingly serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sins against thy Majesty, whereby we most justly deserve to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endeavour to get out of this woful estate, hast made us see and feel in what case we were, and provided a most soveraign remedy for us, even thy dear and only begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us; not only kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively Faith, to lay hold upon him, and be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our Souls. And now Lord. that it hath pleased thee by Faith to joyn us to thy Son Jesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us Members of his Body, we humbly pray thee by the same Spirit to renew us daily, according to thine own Image: Work in our hearts daily increase of true Faith and Repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change: O God enable us in some good measure, to walk worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee who hast created and made us heirs of Glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep us with faith, fear and zeal, in true holiness and righteousness all the days of our lives. Finally, seeing of thy infinite goodness and mercy, thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy means, for the daily encrease of thy grace in us, and for the confirming of us in Christian Conversation; we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means unto us, and to continue them among us giving us grace to use them purely, constantly, and zealously, to the glory of thy Name, and profit of our Brethren,

G

and

and Salvation of our Souls, through Jesus Christ ; to whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghost, be given all Honour and Glory for ever. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving before Meat.

O My Heavenly Father, I thank thee through Jesus Christ, for making these Creatures to serve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them ; now I humbly pray thee, to give me grace moderately and soberly to use them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy Glory, to the good of others, and mine own comfort, in Jesu Christ *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving after Meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with Meat and Drink, and my mind also fitted to do those things that thou requirest of me ; let it now be my meat to do thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all chearfulness and good conscience, that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight, to the end of my life, through Jesus Christ : to whom with thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour, glory, and thanksgiving, now and ever ; *Amen.*

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord our Heavenly Father, we thy poor wretched Creature, give thee most humble and hearty thanks, for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising us up from the same : We beseech thee for Christs sake, to prosper us this day in our labour and travel, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocation ; principally to thy glory, next to the profit of thy Church and Common-wealth, and last of all to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant dear Father, that we may chearfully and conscionably do our business and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as serving thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief master of us, and that thou seest and beholdest us with thy fatherly eyes, who hast
pro

promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walk in their vocations, and threatned everlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly do their works and labours: We beseech thee, O Heavenly Father, to give us the strength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousness of this irksom-labour which thou for our sins hast poured upon all mankind, may seem to us del. stable and sweet. Fulfill, now O Lord, these our requests, for thy Son our Saviours sake; in whose Name we pray as he himself hath taught us: *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening.

Most merciful God and tender Father, which besides thine inestimable mercies declared and given unto us, in the making of the World for our sakes, in redeeming of us by the death of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy blessed work, in keeping us hitherto in thy Holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of us, and all things hitherto, for our singular wealth and Comodity; hast also most fatherly cared for us: kept us this day from all dangers both of Soul and Body; giving us health, food and apparel, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poor miserable life, which many others do want. For these and all other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine own goodness only, and fatherly providence, hath hitherto poured upon, and do presently pour upon us, and many others, we most humbly thank thee, and praise thy holy Name, beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden by means of the darkness thou hast sent over the Earth; so thou wouldst vouchsafe to hide and bury all our sins, which this day, or at any other time heretofore we have committed against thy holy Commandments: And now as we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this Night and for evermore: and whensoever our last sleep of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee, good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy Glory and our joy, through Jesus Christ our Lord: So be it.

1 **B**lessed are those that are undefiled in the way, and walk in the law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keep his Testimonies, and seek him with their whole heart.

3 For they which do no wickendess, walk in his ways.

4 Thou hast charged that we should diligently keep thy Commandments.

5 O that my ways were made so direct, that I might keep thy statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, while I have respect unto all thy Commandments.

7 I will thank thee with an unfeigned heart, when I shall have learned the judgment of thy righteousness.

8 I will keep thy Ceremonie : O forsake me not utterly.

The second Part.

1 **W**herewith shall a young man cleanse his ways? even by ruling himself after thy word.

2 With my whole Heart have I sought thee, O let me not go out of thy commandments.

3 Thy words have I hid in my heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou O Lord ; O teach me thy statutes.

5 With my lips have I been telling of all the judgments of thy mouth.

6 I have had a great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talk of thy commandments, & have respect unto thy ways.

8 My delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, Chapter 4.

Hear, O ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and give ear to learn understanding.

2 For I give you a good doctrine, therefore forsake ye not my law.

3 For I was my Fathers Son, tender and dear in the eyes of my mother.

4 He also taught me, and said unto me ; let thine heart hold fast my Words, keep my Commandments and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisdom, get understanding ; forget it not, neither decline from the words of thy mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keep thee, love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7 Wis-

7 Wisdom is the beginning, get wisdom therefore, and above all possessions get understanding.

8 Exalt her, and she will exalt thee; she shall bring thee to honour if thou embrace her.

9 She shall give a comely ornament unto thy head; yea, she shall give thee a crown of glory.

10 Hear my son, and receive my words, and the years of thy life shall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wisdom, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be strait; and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leave her not; keep her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walk not in the way of evil men.

15 Avoid it, and go not by it, turn from it, and pass not by.

16 For they cannot sleep except they have done evil, and their sleep departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth, as the light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkness, they know not wherein they shall fall.

20 My son, hearken to my words, incline thine ear unto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes; but keep them in the midst of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto those that find them, and health unto all their flesh.

23 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for thereout cometh life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips far from thee.

25 Let thine Eyes behold the light, and let thy cry-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the paths of thy feet, and let all thy ways be ordered aright.

27 Turn not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy feet from evil.

Thee

THe man is blest, that hath not bent,
to wicked read his ear;
Nor lead his life as sinners do,
nor fate in scorners chair.

2 But in the law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight,
And in the law doth exercise
himself both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the Rivers side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose leaf shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand;
Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
they shall be nothing so,
But as the dust which from the earth
the wind drives to and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men,
in judgment stand upright,
Nor yet the sinners with the just,
shall come in place or right.

7 For why the way of Godly men,
unto the Lord is known,
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrowen.

The 4 Psalm.

O God that art my righteousness,
Lord hear me when I call,

Thou hast set me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.

2 Have mercy Lord therefore on me,
and grant me my request,
For unto thee incessantly,
to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortal men how long will ye
my Glory thus despise,
Why wander ye in vanity,
and follow after lies?

4 Know ye that good and godly men,
the Lord doth take and chuse,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sin not, but stand in awe therefore,
examine well your Heart,
And in your chamber quietly,
see you your selves convert.

6 Offer to God the sacrifice
of righteousness I say,
And look that in the living Lord,
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort crave worldly goods,
and riches do embrace,
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace :

8 For thou thereby shall make my heart
more joyful and more glad,
Then they who of their Corn and Wine
full great increase have had.

9 In peace therefore lye down will I,
taking my rest and sleep,
For thou only wilt me, O Lord,
alone in safety keep.

The 50 Psalm.

THe mighty God,
th' Eternal hath thus spoke,
And all the world
he will call and provoke ?
Even from the East,
and so forth to the West.

2 From towards Sion,
which place he liketh best,

God will appear
in beauty most excellent ;

3 Our God will come
before that long time be spent.

Devouring fire
shall go before his face,
A great tempest
shall round about him trace.

4 Then

- 4 Then shall he call
the earth and Heavens bright,
To judge his folk
with equity and right.
- 5 Saying, Go to,
and now thy Saints assemble:
My part they keep,
their gifts do not dissemble.
- 6 The Heavens shall
declare his righteousness,
For God is Judge
of all things more and less.
- 7 Hear my people
for I will now reveal;
Lift Israel,
I will thee nought conceal.
- 8 Thy God, thy God
I am, and will not blame thee,
Forgiving not
all manner offerings to me.
- 9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calves out of thy stall.
- 10 For all the Beasts
are mine, within the woods,
On thousand hills
cattel are mine own goods.
- 11 I know, for mine
all Birds that are on mountains,
All Beasts are mine,
which haunt the fields and fountains.

The 51 Psalm. The first part.

- O Lord consider my distress,
and now with speed some pity take,
My sins deface, my faults redress,
good Lord, for thy great mercy sake.
- 2 Wash me, O Lord, and make me clean
for this unjust and sinful act,
And purify it once again;
my heinous crime and bloody fact.
- 3 Remorse and sorrow do constrain
me to acknowledge mine excess,

- My sins alas do full remain
before thy face without release.
- 4 For thee alone I have offended,
committing evil in thy sight.
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgments just and right.
- 5 It is too manifest a'as,
that first I was conceiv'd in sin,
Yea, of my Mother so born was,
and yet vile wretch remain therein.
- 6 Also behold, Lord, thou dost love
the inward truth of a pure heart,
Therefore thy Wisdom from above,
thou hast reveal'd me to convert.
- 7 If thou with Hyssop purge this blot,
If shall be clearer then the glass,
And if thou wash away my Spot,
the Snow in whiteness shall I pass.
- 8 Therefore, O Lord, such joy me send,
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my strength may now amend
which thou hast swag'd for my trespass.
- Turn back thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand,
And purge my sins I thee desire,
which do in number pass the sand.
- 10 Make clean my heart within my breast:
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy constant Spirit in me let rest,
which may these raging enemies kill.

The 67 Psalm.

- Have mercy on us, Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To shew to us do thou accord,
the brightness of thy face.
- 2 That all the Earth may know,
the way to Godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may see thy saving health.
- 3 Let all the World, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

4 Throughout

4 Throughout the World so wide
let all rejoyce with mirth;
For thou with truth & right dost guide
the Nations of the Earth.

5 Let all the world, O God,
give praise unto thy Name,
O let the people all abroad,
extol and laud the same.

6 Then shall the earth increase,
great store of fruit shall fall,
And then our God, the God of peace,
shall bleſs us eke withal.

7 God shall us bleſs, I ſay,
and then both far and near,
The folk throughout the Earth alway,
of him ſhall ſtand in fear.

The 104 Psalm.

MY ſoul praise the Lord,
ſpeak good of his name;
O Lord our great God,
how doſt thou appear?
So paſſing in glory,
that great is thy fame,
Honour and Maſteſty,
in thee ſhine moſt clear.

2 With light as a Robe
thou haſt thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatneſs may ſee;
The Heavens in ſuch ſort,
thou alſo haſt ſpread,
That it to a curtain
compared may be.

3 His Chamber-beams lye,
in the Clouds full ſure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to bear;
And there with much ſwiftnes,
his courſe doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the air.

4 He made his Spirits,
as Heraldſ to go,

And lightning to ſerve,
we ſee alſo preſt;
His will to accompliſh,
they run to and fro,
To ſave or conſume things,
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the Earth,
ſo firmly and faſt,
That it once to move,
none ſhall have ſuch power;
The deep and fair covering,
for it made thou haſt,
Which by his own nature
the Hills would devour.

6 But at thy rebukes
the waters do flye,
And ſo give due place,
thy words to obey;
At thy voice of thunder,
ſo fearful they be,
That in their great raging,
they haſte ſoone away.

8 The Mountains full high,
they then up aſcend,
If thou do but ſpeak,
thy word they fullfil:
So likewiſe the Vallies
full quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appointeſt,
remain they do ſtill.

9 Their bounds thou ſhalt ſet,
how far they ſhall run,
So that in their rage
not that paſſ they can;
For God hath appointed
they ſhall not return,
The Earth to deſtroy more,
which was made for Man.

The 112 Psalm.

THe man is bleſt that God doth fear
and that his law doth love indeed,

- 2 His Seed on Earth God will appear,
and bleſs ſuch as from him appear.
3 His Houſe with good he will fulfill,
his Righteouſneſs endure ſhall ſtill.

4 Unto the Righteous doth ariſe
in trouble joy, in darkneſs light;
Compaſſion is in his Eyes,
and mercy always in his fight.

5 Yea, pittie moveth ſuch to lend,
he doth by Juſtice things expect.

6 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never fail,
for in remembrance had is he,

7 No tydings ill can make him quail,
who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.

8 His faith is firm, his fear is paſt,
for he ſhall ſee his foes down caſt.

9 He did well for the poor provide,
his Righteouſneſs ſhall ſtill remain,
And his eſtate with praiſe abide,
though that the wicked man diſdain:

10 Yea, gnaſh his teeth thereat ſhall he,
and ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

The 113 Pſa'm.

YE Children which do ſerve the Lord,
Praiſe ye his name with one accord.

2 Yea, bleſſed be always his name.

3 Who from the riſing of the Sun,
Till it return where it begun,
is to be praiſed with great fame.

4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount,
As for his Glory we may count,
above the Heavens high to be.

5 With God the Lord who may compare?
Whoſe dwellings in the Heavens are,
of ſuch great power and force is he.

6 He doth abaſe himſelf, we know,
Things to behold, both here below,
and alſo in Heaven above.

7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poor which help none ſaw,
his only mercy did him move.

8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
With Princes of great Dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.

- 9 The barren he doth make to bear,
And with great joy her fruit to rear,
therefore praiſe ye his holy name.

The 120 Pſa'm.

IN trouble and in thrall,
unto the Lord I call,
And he doth me me comfort,

2 Deliver me I ſay,
From lying Lips alway,
and tongues of falſe report:

3 What vantage or what thing,
Geſt thou thus for to ſing,
thou falſe and flattering lyer?

4 Thy tongue doth hurt, I ween,
No leſs then arrow keen,
or hot conſuming fire.

5 Alas! too long I ſlack,
Within theſe tents ſo black,
which Kedars are by name?

By whom the flock elect,
And all of *Iſaac's* ſect,
are put to open ſhame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
and ſet a quiet life.

But when my tale was told,
Causeleſs I was controul'd,
by them that loved ſtriſe.

The 126 Pſa'm.

When as the Lord
again his Sion had forth brought

From bondage great,
and alſo ſervitude extream,

His work was ſuch
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought,
So that we were
much like to them that uſe to dream.

2 Our mouths were
with laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did ſhew us joyful men,

The Heathen ſhould
were forced then for to confeſs,

H

How

How that the Lord
for them alio great things had done.

3 But much more we,
and therefore can confesse no less;
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cause as we begun.
4 O Lord, go forth,
thou canst our bondage end,
As to deserts
the flowing Rivers send.

5 Full true it is,
that they which sow in tears, indeed,
A time will come,
when they shall reap in mirth and joy.
6 They went and wept,
in bearing of their precious seed,
For that their Foes
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But their return
with joy they sure shall see,
Their thieves home bring,
and not empaired be.

The 148 Psalm.

Give laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is so high,
Praise him in deed and word,
Above the Starry Sky.

2 And also ye,
His Angels all,
Armies Royal,
Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Moon and Sun,
Which are both clear and bright,
The same of you be done,
Ye glistering Stars of Light.

4 And eke no less
Ye Heavens fair,
And Clouds of the ayr,
His laud express.

5 For at his word they were
All formed as you see,
At his voice did appear;
All things in their degree:

6 Which he set 'a t,
To them he made
A law and trade,
For aye to last.



The School-Master to his Schollar.

*Mr Child and Schollar take good heed:
unto the words that here are set,
And see thou do accordingly,
or else be sure thou shalt be beat.*

*First, I command thee, God to serve,
then to thy Parents duty yield,
Unto all Men be Courteous,
and mannerly in town and field.*

*Your Cloaths unbuttoned do not use,
let not your Hise ungartered be,
Have Handkerchief in readines,
wash Hands and Face, or see not me:*

*Lise not your Book, Ink-horn, or Pens,
nor Girdle, Garters, Hat, or Band,
Let Shoes be ty'd, pin Shirt-band close,
keep well your hands at any hand.*

*If broken Hor'd or Shoo'd you go,
or Slavenly in your Array,
Without a Girdle, or Untrist,
then you and I must have a fray.*

*If that thou cry or talk aloud,
or Books do rend, or strike with Knife,
Or Laugh, or Play, Unlawfully,
then you and I must be at strife.*

*If that you Cuse, Miscal, or Swear,
if that you Pick, Filch, Steal, or Lye,
If you forget a Schollars part,
then must you sure your Points untie.*

*If that to School you do not go,
when time doth call you to the same,
Or if you Loiter in the Streets,
when we do meet then look for blame.*

*Wherefore my Chi'd, behave thy self
so decently in all assays,
That thou mayst purchase Parents love,
and eke obtain thy Master's praise.*

The



The first Part of Arithmetick, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diverse placing of these Nine Figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this Circle (o) called a Cypher. Now look how many of them stand together, in so many several places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the first place, and so go on (as it were) backward, calling the next to him towards the left-hand, the second place; the next the third place, and so forth as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any Figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is; every following place being greater by ten times then that next before: as (5) in the first place, is but five, in the second place ten times five, that is, five times ten, which is fifty; in the third place, five hundred; in the fourth place, five thousand; in the fifth place, fifty thousand; and so thou mayest proceed. As for Example, the number thus placed, 1682, being this present Year from the Birth of Christ, is, One thousand, six hundred, eighty two: 5701, being this present Year from the Creation, (though otherwise commonly taken) is five thousand seven hundred and one. But my Book growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I break off this matter sooner then peradventure (thou mayest think) I promised.

Directions for the Ignorant.

FOr the better understanding this brief *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertise thee thus much: Thou must first be perfect in the Numbers above, so far as concerneth the fourth place; then mark how I have divided the years of the World in parts, called *five Periods*, which I for plainness sake stick not to call *Chapters*: therefore I begin in my account five times, best answering (as I think) thy demands, when such a one lived, or such a thing done. For thou commonly movest thy Question one of these 5 ways; either how long was it

after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? How long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the Law given? How long before Christ? or how long after Christ, as thou thinkest, is nearest one of those times. If then thou findest the name as thou seekest, and the year set by it, look upward from thence to the beginning of the Chapter, and thou shalt see how long that thing thou seekest was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further, I have set down (as thou seest) in a diverse Letter, according to the diversity of the matter. If thou seekest for any thing proper to the Bible, or Ecclesiastical History, seek in the Roman or *Italic* Letter; which thou usest to call the Latin Letter, and pass over those in the *English* Letter; for they concern not thy purpose. Again, if thou be a Grammer Scholar, or other, that would find something only concerning any prophane Author, seek only in the *English* Letter, passing over the others. And because I desire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Israhel*, *Agypt*, *Assyria*, and the Prophets which wrote not; whose turns thou mayst easily find, by conference with the Judges and the Kings of *Judah*. And note that (y) alone, standing by any number, signifieth year.) Finally, my first purpose in making it, was for thy sake that learnest Reading; therefore read them so often till thou canst run them over as fast as any other *English*.

C H A P. I.

After the Creation, God having made the World, and Created ADAM and EVE; their Posterity was Born in the Year after, as followeth.

Year

130 Seth.
253 Enoch.
325 Kenan.
395 Mahalaleel.
306 Jared.
622 Enoch.
686 Mahalaleel.

Year

874 Lamech.
1066 Noah.
1556 Shem.
1558 Japhet.
1656 The Universal Flood, after which followeth the Generation of Shem.

CHAP.

C H A P. II.

After the Flood.

Year

2 Arphaxad.

37 Selah.

67 Eber.

101 Peleg.

The Tower of *Babel* built.

Reu.

263 Serug.

192 Nahor.

222 Terah.

262 Haran.

352 Abraham.

416 Ahmael.

452 S dom destr. by d.

452 Isaac.

512 Jacob.

587 Reuben.

583 Simeon.

589 Levi.

599 Judah.

600 Lan.

601 Napthali.

Asher.

602 Mlachar.

Gad.

Zebulun.

604 Joseph.

609 Benjamin.

These twelve were the Sons of
Jacob, called the twelve Pa-
 triarchs; of whom came the
 twelve Tribes of *Israel*.

Minerva.

699 Pharez.

642 Hezron.

643 *Jac* b went into *Egypt*, where

Year.

they were 215 years

Hercules Upb.

Aram.

Prometheus.*Atlas*.

Aminadab.

778 Aaron.

783 Moses.

Job.

Naasson.

Salmon

858 *Moses* delivered the Children
 of *Israel* out of *Egypt*; then
 was the Law given.

C H A P. III.

*After the Law given.**Phaeton* burnt.

40 *Joshua* brought the people out
 of the Wilderness into the Land
 of *Canaan*, & reigned 18 years.

41 *Jubilee* began.

58 *Othniel* judged *Israel* 40 years,
 whereof *Cusham* the *Aramite*
 oppressed them 18 y.

Rhadomanthus.80 *Boaz* of *Rahab*.

90 *Ehad* and *Shamgar* judged 18
 y. whereof *Eglon* the *Moabite*
 oppressed them 80 y.

Troas ruled in *Dardania*, and
 called it *Troy*.

Pegasus.*Orpheus*.

178 *Deborah* and *Barak* judged 40
 y. whereof *Jabin* and *Sisera* op-
 pressed 20 y.

H 3

198 Q. ed

Year

158 Obed born of Ruth.

218 Gideon judged 40 y. whereof the Midianites oppressed seven years.

Thersus.

258 Abimelech 3 years.

261 Tola 23 y.

284 Jair judged 22 y. whereof the Ammonites and Philistines oppressed 12 y.

Amazons battel against Thersus.

311 Ibsan judged 7 y.

318 Elon 10 y.

Crop destroyed.

329 Abdon the Pirathonite 8 y.

336 Sampson 20 y. In the time of these six judged the Philistines oppressed.

350 Jesse Father of David, by Obed.

356 Eli the priest 40 y.

397 Samuel and Saul 40 y.

432 Brutus came into England, if the story be true.

447 David reigned 40 y.

Nathan, Asaph, Heman, and Jedutha, Prophets.

477 Solomon reigned 40 years, and

481, in his fourth year, built the Temple before the Birth of Christ, about 926 y.

CHAP. IV.

Before Christ.

639 Temple built.

900 Period.

Year

896 Rehoboam reigned over Judah, 17 years.

882 Abijam 3 y.

878 Asa 41 y.

838 Jehosaphat 25 y.

813 Jehoram 8 y.

805 Ahaziah 1 y.

804 Athalia 6 y.

798 Josiah 34 y.

758 Amasia 29 y.

Jonah Prophecieth:

743 Rome built by Romulus upon four Hills, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Equilinus, Aventinus: and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the Walls, with other three Hills, Coelins, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.

729 Kingdom of Judah void 12 years.

725 Sardanapalus.

718 Ahaziah 25 years.

Kingdom of Israel void twenty two years.

700 Numa Pompilius the second Roman King.

615 Pyrrhus the Macedonian.

Isaiah, Hosea, Amos, and Isaiah, prophesied.

Tullus Hostilius the third Roman King.

677 Jonathan over Judah 55 y.

Micah also prophesied.

662 Ahaz 15 y.

Hezekiah 29 y.

628 Sal.

Year

628 *Sa'mu'el* carried 10 Tribes of Israel captive to Babel, from whence they never returned : and here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased.

Mr. dach Baladan began to bring the Empire from *Ashor* to *Babel*.

682 *Simonides*.

Aristoreus.

Anchus Martius the fourth Roman King.

Archilochus, *Lucas*, *Homer*, *Phalaris*.

617 *Manasseh* 55 years.

Jeremiah Prophesieth.

610 *Sappho*, *Wilo*, *Stesichorus*, *Epimenides*.

564 *Nebuchadnezzar*.

592 *Amon* 2 y.

560 *Josiah* 31 y.

Zephaniah and *Habakkuk* Prophesie.

426 *Jehojakim* 11 y.

Captivity, where *Nebuchadnezzar* carried captive *Daniel*, and many others into *Babylon*, began the third year of *Jehojakim*.

Jeremiah continueth his Prophecie in *Judah*.

Daniel Prophecieth in *Babel*.

518 *Zedekiah* 11 y.

Ezekiel Prophecieth.

307 *Jerusalem* destroyed, and *Jeremiah* with the remnant of *Judah* carried into *Agypt*, where *Jeremiah* prophecieth.

Year

Ezekiel continueth his Prophecie in *Babel*.

501 Consuls two years began in *Rome*.

495 *Horatius Cocles*.

494 *Salathiel*.

493 Dictators in *Rome*.

487 Tribunes of the people began in *Rome*.

468 *Zerobabel*.

466 *Pythagoras*, *Pindarus*, *Democritus*, *Cresus*, *Heraclitus*, *Crope*, *Solon*, *Chales*, Seven Wise-Men, *Pisistratus*.

456 *Darius* and *Cyrus* his Son won *Babylon* from *Belshazzar*, began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Jews to return and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built. The History of *Ezra*.

Artachshaste, call'd of prophane Writers *Chambases*, reigned with *Cyrus* his Father.

The History of *Esther*.

Abshuerosh call'd *Darius Hyastaspis*.

444 He divorc'd *Kasthi*, married *Esther*, hanged *Haman*, and advanced *Merdecas*.

431 Tribuni Militum.

425 *Darius* of *Persia*, call'd also *Artachaste*, and of prophane Writers, *Darius Longimanus*, reigned 36 y.

H. gg. i.

Zachar

Year

- Zachariah* Prophesieth.
 423 *M. Lchi* the last Prophet.
 424 *Nehemiah* his Story, who builded the Walls of Jerusalem.
 387 Battel Peloponessack, 27 years till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.
 386 Rome taken by Gallus a Britain.
 386 Themistocles, Aristides, Archilus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenios, Aristarchus, Euripides, Herodorus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alibiades, Diognes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.
 363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedemonians.
 251 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.
 350 Aristocles, Demosthenes, Epicarus, Epaminondus, Theophrastus, Menander, Xenocrates.
 344 Wars with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 years.
 332 Alexander the Great, conquered Persia: he intreated the Jews honourably, and reigned 12 years.
 Now was the Empire of the Grecians Great, which after the death of Alexander, was divided

Year

- into four Captains, whereof Syria and Egypt continued until the Empire of the Romans, and always vexed the Jews.
 Now beginneth the Story of the *Machabees*.
 301 Two Decii in Rome.
 300 Teno Authoz of the Stoicks.
 Aratus, Demetrius, Phalarus.
 288 Ptolmy Philadelphus caused seventy Interpreters to Translate the LAW into Greek.
 283 Petruiria yielded to Rome wholly.
 272 Regulus, Polphius, Cleantes.
 267 War of Carthage and Rome 12 years.
 241 Battel African with Numidia.
 238 Jesus Sirach.
 236 Pubius Plautus.
 224 Antiochus Magnus.
 219 The second Battel of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recovered Spain from Rome.
 131 The third Battel of Carthage, which was in three years utterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.
 129 Pharisees, Saducees, and Essenes began their Sects.
 89 Civil War in Rome eight years, between Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being younger

Year

pounger was chosen Captain into Asia, to the Battel Mithridatick.

17 Tiganes **King of Armenia.**

65 Cato U icensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero **Consul.**

57 Britain **entred upon by Julius Cesar.**

47 Julius Cesar **Reigned Empe-
rour 5 years.**

44 Virgil, Horace, Livie, Ovid,
Cornelius, Nepes.

42 Octavius Augustus **Emperor 56.**

34 Herod the Great **made King of
Jury, after whose death his four
sons were confined in his King-
dom, and called Tetrarchs, see
Luke 3. 1.**

Temple again sumptuously build-
ed by Herod.

Christ born in the 24 year of Au-
gustus: From which beginneth
our usual account.

CHAP. V.

After the Birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius **Emperour, after the
Birth of Christ 16 years.**

33 Christ **Crucified.**

33 Stephen **Stoned.**

42 Paul **Converted.**

42 Herod Agrippa **President in Jury:**

Year

He Beheaded James.

42 Matthew wrote his Gospel.

44 James beheaded.

46 Mark Preached in Egypt.

49 Luke wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galatians written
from Antioch.

53 Epistles to the Thessalonians,
written from Athens.

54 Philip Martyred.

51 Epistle to the Corinthians from
Ephesus.

51 To Timothy from Troas.

To Titus from Troas.

55 To Corinth from Philippi.

55 Peter's first Epistle.

56 Peter's second Epistle.

56 To the Romans from Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero Persecutor.

59 Epistles to the Philippians, Ephesians,
Colossians, Philemon, from
Rome.

61 Acts by Luke (now as is thought.)

63 James thrown down from a
Pinnacle.

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul Martyred at Rome.

73 Jerusalem destroyed by Vespasian
and Titus.

76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperour.

85 Nicollitani Hereticks.

90 Cornelius, Tacitus, Suetonius,

Aulus, Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian,

Juvenal, Appian, Silius

93 John Banished to Patmos, where

(as it is thought) he wrote

his

Year

his Gospel, and the Revelation.

67 John returned from Patmos to Ephesus.

1000 J. hn died.

114 Pliny writeth for the Christians

133 Galen.

170 Justinus died a Martyr.

180 Irenæus of Lyons.

187 England received the Gospel.

202 Clemens Alexandrinus.

210 Tertulian.

219 Origen.

Year

249 Cyprian.

289 Constantine Reigned in England.

307 Eusebius.

333 Athanasius.

347 Hilary.

347 Gregory Nazianzen.

371 Ambrose B. of Milan.

375 Hieronymus.

400 Chrysostom.

409 Augustine.

414 Theodoret.

500 Goths Conquered Italy, then increased Barbarism and Paganism.

Directions for the Unskilful.

If thou hast not been acquainted with such a Table as this following, and desirest to make use of it, thou must get the Alphabet. viz. The Orders of the Letters as they stand, without Book, perfectly, to know where every Letter stands, as (b) near the beginning, (m) about the midst, (u) towards the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldst find begins with (a) look in the beginning of the Table, if with (r) look towards the end. Again, if the word begin with (ba) look in the beginning of the Letter (b), but with (bu) see toward the end of that Letter; and if thou observest the same for the third and fourth Letters, thou shalt find thy word presently. Secondly, Thou must know the Cause of the difference of the Letters: all written with the Roman, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latin, or other learned Language. Those with the Italic Letters, as (abandon) are French Words made English. Those with the English Letters are merely English, or from some other Vulgar Tongue; the Word joyning unto it is ever English, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar English Word. But those that have no Word expounding them, are set down to let thee see their true Writing, wherein I thought thou mightest otherwise err. And, know further, that all the Words that have in them (y) or (ph) together, or begin with (ck) or (b) is never pronoun-

pronounced, or end with (*ism*) are all *Greek* words, as *Hypocrites*, *Philosophy*, *Christ*, *Baptism*. But where I say they are *Greek*, I mean with some difference of Termination, for they were brought from *Greece* to us, through *Rome*, where they were newly stamp'd, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion: as *Christ* is in Latine *Chriftus*, in Greek *Christos*; so *Baptism* in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latin hath them in (*io*) *commemoration*, *remission* in Latine, *commemotio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without; and thus thou shalt discern them: those with difference are marked with this (*) as (*accomplish*) in French (*accomplir*), and therefore you shall find it by this mark (*); the other have none. Sometimes I refer thee from one word to another; as thus, In that word *Brigandine*, see *Barque*, then those two be of a significati- on, and so thou shalt learn variety of Words.

When a Word hath two significations, if one be well known, I omit that, as to bark as a Dog, is well known, but a *Barque*, that is a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put down that; if I should put down all derivations, it would be over-long: Therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learn by practice soon from the Primitive or Original. I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some Rules for them thou shalt find in the end; there are many more from *Latin* and *French*, but being well known, I omit them.

A *Abba* cast away

Abba Father

abbesse *abba* she, Mistress of a

Monastery

abbreviate short

abridge, see *abbreviate*

abute Ipc unto

abecedary the Order of the Letters, or he that useth them

abbot maintain

abominable

abhor

abject base

abj re renounce

abolish make void

abricor * h. of fruit

aboard

abrogate, see *abolish*

absolve pardon

absolve perfect

absolution forgiveness

abstinence restraining

abstract, see *abbreviate*

absurd foolish

accent tune

accept take liking

access free coming to
 accessory partaker
 accident befall
 accomodate fit to
 accomplish * finish
 account * to reckon
 accord * agreement
 accurate cunning
 accrew * grown
 ascertain * make sure
 achieve, see accomplish
 acorn
 active nimble
 actual in act
 acute witty
 add & given to
 adieu farewell
 address prepare, direct
 adjacent lying to
 adjourn defer
 adjure make to swear
 administer govern or serve
 admire marvel at
 admiral chief by Sea
 admission receiving
 adopt take for his Child
 adore worship
 adorn beautifie
 adverse contrarie
 advertise give knowledge
 adulation flattery
 adulterate counterfeit
 advocate attorneyp
 advowson patronage
 adustion burning
 affable ready and courteous in
 speech
 affect earnestly desire
 affinity kin by marriage

affirmative avouching
 affiance trust
 affianced betrothed
 agent doer
 aggravate make grievous
 agility nimbleness
 agony heave passion
 alacrity cheerfulness
 alarm sound to the Battle
 alien stranger
 alienation estranging
 alight
 alledge * bring proof
 alliance kindred or league
 allusion pointing to
 allude to point to
 aliment nourishment
 alms
 almighty
 alphabet order of Letters
 alteration debate
 allegory similitude
 allegiance obedience
 altitude height
 allegation alledging
 ambassador messenger
 ambiguous doubtful
 ambition desire to honour
 ambushe privy train
 amorous full of love
 amplify enlarge
 anatomy gr. cutting up
 arathema accursed
 andiren
 arguish grief
 anchor
 animate encourage
 annually yearly
 an' madversion noting

antichrist against Christ
 antedated fore-dated
 anticipation preventing
 angle corner
 anticly disguised
 annihilate make void
 ancestor fore-fathers
 annulity, see annihilate
 aphorism general rule
 apostate backslider
 apostasy falling away
 amen so be it
 apostle gr. see ambassador
 apology gr. defence
 apocalyps gr. Revelation
 alpha gr. the first Greek Letter
 apothecary
 apocrypha not of authority
 apparent in sight
 appeach accuse
 appeal to seek to a higher Judge
 appertain to belong
 appurtenant } belonging
 appurtenance }
 appetite desire to eat
 application applying to
 appose ask question
 apposition opposing
 approbation allowing
 approve allow
 approach come nigh
 appropriate make his own
 apt fit
 arbiter }
 arbitrator } umpire
 arbitrament Judgement
 arch gr. chief
 arch-angel gr. chief Angel
 arch-bishop chief Bishop

architect chief builder
 argent silver
 argue to reason
 arithmetick gr. art of number-
 ing
 ark ship
 armoury house of armour
 arraign
 arrive * come to land
 arrearages * debt unpaid
 artificer handicrafts-men
 artificial work-man-like
 articulate jointed
 ascend go up
 ascertain * assure
 assent agreement
 ascent a going up
 ascribe give to
 askew askint
 aspect looking up
 aspire climb up
 asperate rough
 aspiration breathing
 assay * probe
 assail set upon
 assaill; see assail
 assertion affirming
 assiduity continuance
 asservation earnest affirming
 assign appoint
 assignation appointing
 assizes
 assistance help
 associate company
 astrictive }
 astringent } binding
 astronomy gr. } knowledge of the
 astrology }
 stars
 athiest

atheist without God	benevolence good will
atheism the opinion of the A-	benign favourable
theist	benignity bounty
attach seize upon	berest deprived
<i>attaint</i> * conviction of crime	besiege
<i>attaind r</i> * a conviction	biere
<i>att m t</i> * set upon	bishop overseer
attentive heedv	<i>blanch</i> to make white
attribute give to	blaspheme gr. speaking ill of
avarice covetousness	<i>Wed</i>
audacious bold	blood
audience hearing	bear
auditor Hearer, or Officer of	beast
accounts	boat
audible easie to be heard	bough
<i>av r</i> avouch	bought
augment to increase	<i>bowmet</i> cap
avouch affirm with earnestness	bracelets
authenticall gr. of authoritv	bracer
autumn tye harvest	b. ief
axiome certain principles.	brigandine coat of defence
Balance a pair of Scales	brigandine, see <i>barque</i>
bayliff	brandish * to make a sword
bankrupt bankrout	bright
banquet	breath
baptist a Baptizer	brothel keeper of a house of
baptism	<i>Bawdery</i>
barbarian rude person	bruise
barbarism barbarousness	briut
<i>b. r. g. e</i> * a small Ship	buggery conjunction with one of
barreter a contentious person	the same
barrester allowed to give coun-	burgess a head man of a town
sel	build.
<i>barter</i> to bargain	Calidity craftiness
battery beating	capacity fit to take or receive
balm	cancel to undo
beatitude blessedness	canon gr. Law
beguile deceive	canonize make a Saint
beneficial profitable	capital deadlv, or great
	cap-

capital State-house
 capitulate
 captious ratching
 captive prisoner
 captivate make subject
 carbuncle k. disease oꝝ stone
 carnality fleshliness
 casualty chance
 castigation chastisement
 catalogue gr. head-roll
 cathedral gr. Church, chief in the
 Diocess
 catholique universal
 cauldron
 caution warning
 celebrate make famous
 celestial heavenly
 celerity swiftness
 censure correction
 censor corrector
 centurion Captain
 cease
 cement
 center midst
 ceremony
 certain
 certifie
 ceruse white Lead
 cistern
 character the fashion of a Letter
 chaunt * sing
 campaign plain field
 chambering lightness
 charter oꝝ writing
 chamberlain
 chariot
 chancery
 chivalry knighthood
 chief

cherubim order of Angels
 chirography gr. hand-writing
 christ anointed
 chirurgion gr.
 choler gr. a humour causing an-
 ger
 chronicle gr. history
 chronographer gr. history writer
 chronology gr. history of times
 church faithfull people
 chrystial gr. glass
 cyder drink made of apples
 cinamon
 circle
 circuit
 citron
 city
 citizen
 circumcise to cut about the pri-
 vy skin
 circumference round circuit
 circumlocution circumference of
 speech
 circumvent prevent
 civit
 civil
 clamorous ready to speak ill
 clemency gentleness
 client he that is defended
 cockatrice k. of beasts
 collect gather
 colleague companion
 collation recital
 coadjutor helper
 cogitation thought
 collusion deceit
 colum one side of a page divi-
 ded
 comedy gr. stage-play

com-

commercement a beginning
 comet gr. blazing Star
 commentary exposition
 commodious profitable
 commotion rebellion
 communicate made partaker
 communion fellowship
 compact joyn together
 compendious short
 competitor he that standeth with
 me for an office
 compile gather and make
 complection
 complices colleagues
 compose make
 composition agreement
 comprehend contain
 comprise, see comprehend
 concoct to digest meat
 concord agree
 concordance agreement
 competent convenient
 compromit to make agree
 concavity hollownes
 compulsion force
 conceal
 conception conceiving in the
 womb
 concupiscence desire
 concur agree together
 condescend agree unto
 condign worthy
 conduct guiding
 confession compounding
 confederate, see compact
 confer talk together
 conference communication
 confidence trust
 confirm establish

confiscate forfeiture of goods
 conflict battel
 confound overthrow
 congeal harden
 congestion a heaping up
 congregate gather together
 congruity, see concord
 conjunction joynning together
 conjecture guess
 consent } agreement
 } harmony
 consequence following
 consecrate to make holy
 consequent following
 conserve keep
 consist stand
 consolation comfort
 consistory a place of civil judg-
 ment
 confort, see consent
 conspire agree for ill
 construe expound
 consul take counsel
 contagious that corrupteth
 contemplation meditation
 continence modest abstaining
 contract make short
 contradiction
 contribute bestow
 contrite sorrowful
 contrition sorrow
 convert turn
 convict proved guilty
 convert bring before
 converse company with
 convocation calling together
 convulsion
 copartner fellow
 copious plentiful
 corps

corps dead body
 corporall bodily
 corrolive fretting
 correspondent answerable
 corrigible easily corrected
 corroborate strengthen
 covert hiding place
 costive bound in body
 cosmography gr. description of
 the world
 counterpoise make level
 countermand command contra-
 ry
 compunction pricking
 coffin a basket, or coyp chest
 creed the belief
 credence belief
 credulous easie to believe
 criminous faulty
 crucifie fasten to a cross
 crocodile k. of beasts
 culpable blame-worthy
 cubit a foot and half
 cup-boord
 cursality turning fast ober
 cymbal an instrument
 clyster a glyster
 cypress.
 Deacon gr. probidet for the poore
 debility weakness
 deaf that cannot hear
 damage loss
 decent comely
 decline fall away
 decision cutting away
 decorum comeliness
 decypher describe
 dedicating a devoting
 deduct taking out

defect want
 deflower to dishonour
 defraud deceive
 deformed ill shapen
 define shew what it is
 degenerate be unlike his An-
 cestors
 dehort move from
 deity Godhead
 deifie make like God
 delectation delight
 delicate dainty
 delude deceive
 deluge great flood
 delusion mockery
 demonstrate shew plainly
 denizon free man
 denounce declare a sentence a-
 gainst
 depend hang upon
 depertation carrying away
 depose put from
 deprive, see oppose
 depute appoint
 deride mock
 derive fetch from
 derivation take from another
 derogate, see detract
 describe set forth
 descend go down
 desert wilderness
 desist leave off
 detest hate greatly
 detect betray
 detract take from
 detriment loss
 derude thrust from
 devote given unto
 dexterity aptness

K

diabo-

diabolical debility
 diadem crown
 diet manner of food
 dialogue gr. conference
 defame
 defamation a slandering
 difficult hard
 diocese gr. jurisdiction
 diocesan that hath jurisdiction
 digest bring in order, see concoct
 dignity worthiness
 digress turn from
 dilate enlarge
 direct guide
 diminution lessening
 disburse * lay out money
 descend, see descend
 disciple scholar
 discipline instruction
 dissent disagree
 discern see
 disclose discover
 discord disagreement
 discuss examine, or dissolve
 disjoyn unjoyn
 disfranchise take away freedom
 dismiss let pass
 disloyal disobedient
 disparagement inequality of
 birth
 dispense set free
 disperse send abroad
 dispeople to unpeople a place
 discent from our ancestors
 dissimilitude unlikeness
 dissolve unloose
 dissolute careless
 dissonant disagreeing

distinguish put difference
 dice
 disable make unable
 disability unabilities
 disanul make void
 disputable questionable, or
 doubtful
 define
 discomfit put to flight
 discomfiture a putting to flight
 decipher lay open
 digestion bringing into order
 digression going from the mat-
 ter
 difficulty hardness
 dimension measuring
 direction ordering
 dissimulation dissembling
 discourse
 dismember part one piece from
 another
 disposition natural inclination
 or setting in order
 discipation scattering
 dissolution breaking
 distillation distilling, or drop-
 ping down
 distinct differing
 distinction making a difference
 divulge make common
 dispoil take away by violence
 display spread abroad
 distracted troubled in mind
 distribution division
 disturb disquiet
 dissuade, see dehort
 ditty the matter of a song
 divert turn from
 divine heavenly

divi-

divinity heavenly doctrine
 diuturnity dailiness
 doctrine learning
 dolour grief
 dolorous grievous
 decility easiness to be taught
 dolphine k. of fish
 domestical at home
 dominion } rule.
 domination }
 Eclipse gr. falling
 ecclesiastical belonging to the

Church.

edict commandment
 edifice building
 education bringing up
 edition putting forth
 effect a thing to be done
 effectual forcible
 effeminate womanish
 efficacy force
 effusion pouring forth
 egress forth-going
 election choice
 elect chosen
 elegance fine speech
 elephant k. of beast
 em:oids k. of disease
 ele:ate lift up
 embleme gr. picture
 emmet pismire
 empire government
 encroach
 ennaration declaration
 e-counter set against
 endure move
 enhance make greater
 enimity } hatred
 enmity }

enchant * bewitch
 enfranchise make free
 enflame burn
 engrate press upon
 ensign flag of war
 enormous out of square
 enterr lay in the earth
 enterlace put between
 environ compass about
 epha k. of measure
 epiraph gr. the writing on a
 Tomb
 epitomy gr. the brief of a book
 epitomize gr. to make an epitomy
 epistle gr. a letter sent
 episcopal bishop like
 epicure given to pleasure
 epilogue conclusion
 equinoctial when the days and
 nights are equal
 erect set up
 erroneous full of error
 escheit forfeit
 essence substance
 estimate esteem
 eternal everlasting
 evangelist bringer of good things
 evict overcome
 eunuch gr. gelded, or great officer
 evocation calling forth
 exasperate whet on
 exact perfect, or require with
 extremity
 exaggerate heap up
 exaltation advancing
 except

excursion running out
 exceed
 excel
 exchequer office at receipt
 exclaim cry out
 execrable cursed
 execute perform
 excrement dung
 exempt free
 exemplise enlarge
 exhibit put up
 exile banish
 exorcist gr. conjurer
 expedient fit
 expel put out
 expend lay out
 expedition haste
 expect look for
 expire end
 explicate declare
 exploit enterprize
 expulsion driving out
 exquisite perfect
 extend spread forth
 extenuate lessen
 extol advance
 extort wringing out
 extract draw out
 extemporal } sudden.
 extemporary }
 Fabulous feigned
 fact deed
 faction division
 factious that maketh division
 feikie easiness
 falconer
 fallacy deceit
 fantasie
 fatal by destiny

festival feast day
 festivity mirth
 female } the fe
 feminine }
 fertile fruitful
 fervent hot
 fever ague
 figurative by signs
 finally lastly
 firmament sky
 flaggon great wine-pot
 flexibly easily bent
 flegm one of the humours
 flux disease of scouring
 fornication uncleanness be-
 tween single persons
 fortification strengthening
 fountain head-spring
 fortitude valiantness
 fragments reliicks
 fragility brittleness
 fragrant sweet smelling
 fraternity brotherhood
 fraudulent deceitful
 frequent often
 frivolous vain
 frontlet k. of head attire
 fructifie make fruitful
 frustrate make void
 frugal thristy
 fugitive runnagate
 function calling
 funeral burial
 furbrusner dresser
 furious raging
 future time to come
 Garboyl husk-burly
 garner corn-chamber
 gem precious stone
 genti-

gentility } gentry
 generosity }
 gentile heathen
 generation offspring
 gender
 genealogy generation
 genitor father
 geometry gr. art of measuring
 gesture
 ginger
 gourd k. plant
 gorget
 gorgeous
 gospel glad tidings
 gradation by steps
 graduate that hath taken de-
 gree to pleasure (gree)
 gratis freely
 guardian * keeper
 gulph deep pool
 gyves fetters.
 Hability }
 ability } ableness
 habitable able to dwell in
 habit apparel (pare
 harbinger sent before to pre-
 harmony gr. music
 hallelujah praise to the Lord
 heralds kings messengers
 haughty lofty
 hebrew from hebers stock
 heathen see gentile
 helmet head-piece
 heretick } that holds heresie
 heretical }
 homage worship
 hosanna save I pray
 horror amazement

hostage pledge
 host army
 hostility hatred
 humane gentle
 humidity moisture
 hymn gr. song
 hypocrite dissembler
 hysope.
 Ideot gr. unlearned
 idolatry gr. false worship
 jealous
 Jesus Saviour
 ignominy reproach
 illegitimate unlawfully born
 illusion mockery
 imbecility weakness
 imbarque
 immediate next to
 imitation following
 immoderate without measure
 immortal everlasting
 impeach accuse
 immunity freedom
 impediment lett
 imperial belonging to the
 Church
 imperfection imperfection
 impenitent unrepentant
 impiety ungodliness
 impose lay upon
 impression printing
 impudent shameless
 impugn disprove
 impute
 impunity without punishment
 impropriation making proper
 imanity beastly cruelty
 importune to be earnest with
 imperious desirous to rule
 incessantly

incessantly earnestly
 inquisition searching
 incense k. of offering
 incense to stir up
 incident happening
 inchant bewitch
 inclination moving
 incline lean unto
 incumber trouble
 incommodious hurtful
 incompatible unsufferable
 incongruity without agreement
 incontinent presently, or un-
 incur run into (chast
 indemnity without loss
 indignity unworthy
 indignation hatred
 induce move
 induction bringing in
 indurate harden
 infamous ill reported
 infection corrupting
 infer bring in
 infernal belonging to Hell
 infirmity weakness
 inflammation inflaming
 infinite without number
 influence a flowing in
 inform give notice
 ingrave carve
 ingredient entrance
 inhabit dwelling
 inhibit forbid
 inhibition forbidding
 injunction committing
 injurious wrongful, or hurtful
 innovate make new
 innovation making new
 inordinate out of order

insinuate creep in
 inspire breathe into
 insolent proud
 instigation provoking
 institute appoint
 intercept prevent
 intercession going between, or
 making intreaty
 interchange exchange
 intercurie mutual acts
 interest profitable
 interline write between
 intermeddle deal with
 intermingle mingle with
 intermission a ceasing
 interpreter expounder
 interrogation a question ask-
 interrupt break off (ing
 intricate intwapped
 introduction entrance
 intrude to thrust in violently
 invincible not to be won
 irruption breaking in
 irrevocable not to be recalled
 irreprehensible without reproach
 israelite of Israel
 judicial belonging to judgment
 jubile year of joy
 juror sworn man
 juice
 justify approve.
 Lapidary skilful in stones
 largesse liberality
 lascivious wanton
 laud praise
 laurel bay-tree
 laxative loose
 leg. cy gift by will, or ambassage
 legion host
 legate

legate ambassage
 legerdemain light-handed
 leprosie k. of disease
 libertine loose in religion
 lethargy k. of drowsie disease
 licentious taking of liberty
 lieutenant deputy
 limination appointment
 literature learning
 lingel shoo-makers thread
 linguist skillful in tongues
 litigious quarrelous
 lore late
 lottery * casting of lots
 loyal obedient
 lunatick wanti^g of wits.
 Magician using witchcraft
 magistrate governour
 magnanimity of a great mind
 magnificence sumptuousness
 malady disease
 malicious
 male-contented discontented
 malign hating
 manacles fetters
 marger
 maranatha accursed
 manumiss set free
 march go in array
 mart fair
 martial warlike
 marches borders
 margent edge of a book
 marrow
 martyr gr. witness
 matron ancient woman
 matrice womb
 mature ripe
 mechanical gr. handycraft

mediocrity measure
 medicine
 mercement
 mediator advocate
 mercer
 mercy
 meditate muse
 monstrous defiled
 melancholly gr. humour of so-
 litariness
 melodious sweet sounding
 meretricious that deserbeth
 method gr. order
 metaphor gr. similitude
 ministrat^on ministring
 militant warring
 minority under age
 monastery colledge of monks
 miraculous marvellous
 mirrour * a looking-glass
 mitigate assw. ge
 mixtion mingling
 mixture *idem*
 mobility moving
 modest sober
 moderate temperate
 modern of our times
 moiety half
 moment weight, or sudden
 momentary sudden
 monarch gr. one ruling all
 moute argue
 monument antiquity
 moral ty civil behaviour
 mortal that endeth
 mortuary due for the dead
 motive cause moving
 morti
 mountain great hill

muni-

munition defence
 mutable changeable
mystr. ch. o's upper lips hair
 malmsey
 muse goodnesse of learning
 mutation change
 myrrhe k. of sweet gum
 mystical that hath a mystery
 in it
 mystery hidden secret.
 Native boyn
 narration declaration
 near
 necessity
 navigation sailing
 negromancy gr. black art
 nerve sinews
 negligence
 neuter of neither side
 nicolitan gr. an heritick from
 nicholas
 nephew
 nonage underage
 non-suit nor-following
 novice
 notifie give knowledge
 numeration numbring
 nutriment nourishment.
Obeysa. ce obedience
 oblation offering
 oblique crooked
 oblivious forgetful
 obstinate forward
 obscure darkness
 obstruction stepping
 obtuse dull
 ocidental belonging to the
 west
 odious hateful

odour smell
 odoriferous sweet smelling
 officious dutiful
 olivet place of olives
 omnipotent almighty
 operation working
 opportunity finesse
 oppose set against
 opprobrious reproachful
 ordure dung
 original beginning
 oracle a speech from God
 ordination ordaining
 orphan without parents
 orthography gr. t. ue writing
 ostentation boasting
 overplus more then needeth.
 Pacific quiet
 pamphlet small treatise
 pantofle a slipper
 paradise a place of pleasure
 paraphrase gr. exposition
 paramour amorous lady
 parable similitude
 parcel
 parget
 partial
 partition division
 passion suffering
 passeover one of the jews feast
 patheticall gr. vehement
 patriarch chief father
 patrimony fathers gift
 patronage defence
 patronize defend
 pavilion tent
 paucity fewnes
 pavement
 peccavi I have offended
 parti-

peculiar proper
 penſive ſorrowful
 penticoſt gr. Whitſontide
 penſive
 peregrination journeying in a
 ſtrange land
 peremptory reſolute
 perfect
 period end
 perilous dangerous
 permit ſuffer
 permutable changeable
 perpetuity a continuance
 perplexity trouble, grief
 perſecute
 perſiſt } continue
 perſevere }
 perſpicuous evident
 participate partake
 pervert overthrow
 peruke hair laid forth
 perverſe ſroward
 pedegree a ſtock
 petition prayer
 phantaſie imagination
 pheasant
 phariſie one of that ſect
 phyſiognomy. knowledge by the
 viſage
 phyſick
 phraſe gr. form of ſpeech
 phrenſie gr. madneſs
 philoſophy gr. ſtudy of wiſdom
 pigeon
 pirate Sea-robber
 piety godlineſs
 pillage ſpoil in war
 pilot * Maſter-guider of a ſhip
 plaintiff the Complainant

planet, gr. wandring ſtar
 plauſible pleaſing
 plenitude fullneſs
 plume feather
 plurallity more than one
 policy
 poitrel ornament for a Horſe
 poeſt
 poet, gr. a Verſe-maker
 poetreſs, a woman Poet
 poliſh deck
 pollute deſile
 pomegranate, fr. of Fruit
 ponderous weighty
 populous full of people
 poſtſcript written after
 protract defer
 popular pleaſing the people
 preamble fore-ſpeech
 precept command
 predecessor before departed
 predeſtinate appoint before
 precicus
 precinct compaſs
 predominant ruling
 preface, ſee preamble
 prejudice hurt
 prejudicated fore-ſtalled
 preminure forfeiture of goods
 preparative preparation
 prepoſterous diſordered
 prerogative privileged
 preſbyteri, gr. Elderſhip
 preſcript degree
 preſcription limitation
 preſt ready
 primitive firſt
 priority firſt in place
 priſtine old

L

pro-

probation allowance
 prodigious monstrous
 proceed go on
 profound deep
 prophane ungodly
 prognosticate fore-tell
 progeny off-spring
 prohibit forbid
 prologue, see preface
 prolix tedious
 prompt ready
 promulgation, see publication
 p. opitiatory sacrifice to pacify
 propose propound
 propriety property
 prorogue put off
 prostitute set open for uncleau-
 ness
 prophesie fore-tell or expound
 prophet, gr. he that prophesieth
 prospect a sight afar off
 prowess. valiantness
 prose the writing that is not
 verse
 proselite, gr. stranger converted
 prostrate fall down
 protect defend
 provocation provoking
 provident fore-seeing
 prudence wisdom
 psalm heavenly song
 psalmograph & writer of
 psalmist & psalms
 psalter book of psalms
 publish set abroad
 public open
 publican toll-gatherer
 publication publishing
 purgatory place of purging

pursuit following
 puissant powerful
 putrifie corrupt.
 Quadrangle four-cornered
 q. adrant four-squared
 queach thick heap
 quintessence the chief vertue
 quotidian daily.
 Rapacity
 rapine violent catching
 ratifie establish
 real unfeigned
 receipt
 receit
 recognisance acknowledgment
 recoil go back
 reconcile bring into favour
 recreate refresh
 redeem buy again
 redemption, buying again
 refecton, refreshing
 reflection casting back
 refer put over
 refuge succour
 regenerate born again
 regiment government
 register Calender
 reject cast away
 rejoinder
 reiterate repeat
 relate report
 relation reporting
 relapse backsliding
 relaxation refreshing
 relinquish forsake
 remit forgive
 remiss loose
 remorse prick of Conscience
 remove. renew

renounce

renounce * forsake
 repast food
 repel put back
 repeal call back
 repose put trust in
 repress put down
 repulse putting back
 repugnancy contrariety
 repugnant contrary
 repute account
 resign give over
 restoration restoring
 resume take again
 revoke call back
 rhetoric art of Eloquence
 rhetorician, gr. skilful in rhetoric
 rich
 rheum, gr.
 rogue
 ruinous ready to fall
 rudiment first instruction
 rupture breach
 rustical clownish.
 Sabbath rest
 sacrilege Church-robbing
 sacrament holy sign or oath
 sacrifice
 sadduce, h. Sectary
 safeguard safe keeping
 saint holy one
 sanctification holiness
 salubrity wholesomeness
 sanctity } Holiness
 sanctimony }
 sanctuary holy place
 sandals, gr. Slippers
 sapience wisdom
 satiety fulness
 satire nipping verse

saturity fulness
 savage wild
 sauce
 scalp pate
 sacrifice launch a Soze
 scepter sign of rule
 schism breach
 schismatick that moveth a
 schism
 scripture writing
 scruple doubt
 scrupulous full of doubts
 scourges
 scurrillity saucy scoffing
 seclude shut out
 sectary see schismatick
 secondary the second
 seduce deceive
 seduliry diligence
 seigniorie Lordship
 seminary a Pursuer
 senator Alderman
 sensible easily felt
 sense
 sensual brutish
 sepulchre grave
 sequel following
 sequester to move from, or
 displace
 service
 serjeant
 servitude bondage
 servile slavish
 severity sharpness
 sect kind
 significant plainly signifying
 simplicity plainness
 sinister unhappie
 situation placing
 L 2 slaughter

slaughter

The Practice to the

laughter

like

luce

foam mount high

sociable fellow-like

solace

solution unloosing

society fellowship

solicit move

summary brief

sophister cavillere

sojourn

sovereign chief

spacious large

specific signifie

special

spicery

spleen, gr. milt

spongy like a sponge

spruce

squancy h. disease

station standing

stability sureness

stillatory a distilling place

stipendiary that serveth for wages

studious diligent

style manner of speech

submit lowly

suborn procure a false witness

subscribe write under

subtract } taken from

subtract

substitute deputy

subtil crafty

subversion overthrowing

succeed follow

suggest

sulphur bymstone

summarily briefly

superficies upper side

superfluous needless

superfcription writing above

supplant overthrow

support bear up

supposition supposing

suppress

superior higher

supremacy overcharge

surcharge overcharge

surmount exceed

surcingle

suspence

surplus, see overplus

survive over-live

synagogue place of assembly

sycophant tale-bearer

synod general assembly

Tabernacle tent

temerarious rash

temerity rashness

temperature temperateness

temperate keeping a mean

temperance sobriety

temple a Church

tempestuous boisterous

temporize to serve the time

temporary for a time

terrestrial earthly

tenuity smallness

tetrarch, gr. governour of a

fourth part

tenure hold

termination ending

thwite shawe

timerous fearful

tertian every other day

testification witnessing

theology

theology .gr. diuinitie
 thyme, h. herb
 tractable easie to handle
 tractate a treatise
 tragedy a solemn play
 tradition delivering from one to
 another
 traffique bargaining
 transfigure change
 transitory soon pass away
 tranquillity quietness
 transfer conuey ober
 transform conuerp ober
 transgress break
 translate turn
 transport carry ober
 transpoe change
 triangle thre cornered
 tribunal judgment-seat
 tripartitee three-fold
 trivial common
 tribe company
 tromp decieue
 triumph great joy
 triumphant reioycing for the con-
 quest
 tribute
 truce peace
 turbulent
 tympany h. droppe
 Vacant void
 valour courage
 vanquish overcome
 vapour inordinate

vendible saleable
 venerable worshipful
 verifie make veries
 venerable fleshy
 vesture } garment
 vestment }
 vice
 vicious
 view
 vincible
 victorious that hath gotten ma-
 ny victories
 vineyard orchard of grapes
 vigilant watchful
 visitation going to see
 vision sight
 ulcer vile
 union unity
 unite join
 universal general
 urine stale
 unsatiable that hath not enough
 vocation calling
 volubility swiftness
 voluptuous given to pleasure
 urbanity courtesie
 usurp take unlawful authori-
 ty
 utility profit
 vulgar common
 wages
 wager
 weight
 wrought

E I N I S.

T O T H E
R E A D E R.

IF notwithstanding my former Reasons in the *Preface*, thou doubtest thy little Child may have spoiled his Book; before it be learned, thou mayest fitly divide it at the latter end of the second Book, or thou mayest reserve fair, these written Copies until he can read.

But if thou think me, either for hardness of *Rule*, or length of *Matter*, unfit for Children; plentiful *Experience* in very young Ones (believe him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to dislike before thou hast tryed, or diligently read, were either to be rash or unkind.

Farewel.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Y Z

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

My soul leauesh to the Lord. O quicken thou
me according to thy word.

I have acknowledged my sinne, and thou heade
me: O teach me thy statutes.

Makke me to understand the waie of thy comma-
ndments. and so shall I talk of thy wondrous
workes.

My soul melteth awaie for verie heavinesse, com-
fort thou me according to thy word.

Take from me the waie of lying, and raise thou
me to make much of thy law.

I have chosen the waie of truth, and thy Judge-
ments have I laid before me.

I have sinned unto thy testimonies. O Lord re-
-bound me not

I will run the waie of thy commandments wether
thou hast set my heart at liberty

L O N D O N,

Printed by J. M. for the Company of
S T A T I O N E R S. 1687.